SOCIAL STUDIES

FOR THE LOWER GRADES

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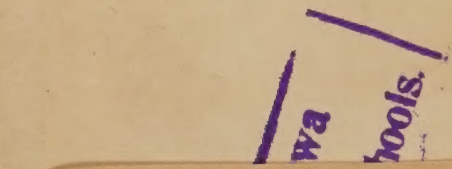

N SCHOOL

3-35

6th grade - West

208

DATE DUE

Social Studies for the Lower Grades

BOOK I

Story of Community Life and the Primitive Peoples

By
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Dedicated to my wife
MAUDE ESTELLE VANNEST

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STORY OF OUR HOME, OUR SCHOOL, AND OUR COMMUNITY LIFE

STORY OF OUR HOME LIFE

How Our Mothers Help Us

Jack was sleepy and cross this morning. He left his nightclothes in the middle of the floor. He grumbled about his breakfast. He didn't want to go to school.

Jack thought he had a very hard time. He wanted to be grown up so that he might have his own way and might do as he pleased. He knew that Mother and Father do not have to go to school. No one tells them to pick up their clothes or speaks sharply to them about eating their breakfast.

Do you ever have mean thoughts as Jack did? And then do you try to think of the many kind things Mother does for you?

Jack's mother had breakfast ready for him. She had cooked it before he got up. She called him at just the right time to go to school. She had laid out fresh clothing for him to put on.

Every day of Jack's life she had done those things for him.

While Jack was at school in the morning, Mother went to the stores to buy food. She was happy to do this because she loved Jack.

Why was she smiling and singing to herself? She sang because she had a secret for Jack. Tomorrow would be his birthday. She had bought things to make a birthday cake for him.

The cake would be a surprise for Jack. She would stay in the hot kitchen to bake it while Jack played outdoors after school. She wanted to go to a party that afternoon, but she would be too busy. She would give up her fun to make Jack happy.

When Jack came home from school at noon, a good lunch was ready for him. He would not be late to school in the afternoon. Mother always had his meals on time.

The house was clean and cheerful. Mother had swept and dusted.

After Jack went back to school, Mother ironed a fresh waist for him. She mended a hole in his clothes. Later she baked the cake. She made some little cookies, too. She put them in a jar

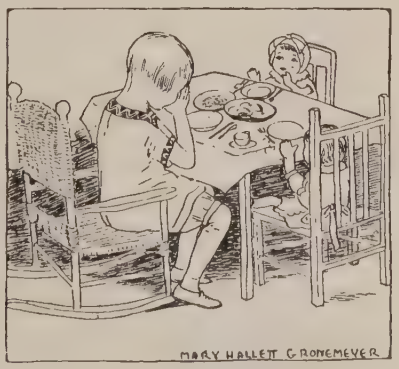
where Jack would find them. Boys are always hungry when they come from school. Mother wanted Jack to have the cookies that he liked so well.

Soon Thanksgiving Day would be here. Jack would have a great time then. Mother would see to that. She liked Thanksgiving because Jack was happy then. She would work all morning in the kitchen that day, cooking a fine dinner. Jack would be playing while she worked.

How Our Fathers Help Us

It was a cold December day. Christmas holidays would soon be here.

Jack talked to his cousin Ted. They would have great fun, for there would be no school. The boys would play in the snow. Their warm coats and mittens would keep out the cold.



SAYING GRACE

After playing out doors they would go into their warm

homes. The weather was very cold that night, but Jack was warm in the house, for Father made a big fire in the furnace. He made a fire in the fireplace, too. Father always kept the house warm.

Father would play with Jack before bedtime. It was the only time Father had for play. He went to work early in the morning. He came home from work late in the afternoon. He didn't have a long vacation at Christmas. Father worked hard to make money, so that he and Mother could buy things and could make Jack happy. The money paid for the food Jack ate, for the clothes he wore, and for the warm, comfortable home.

Last year Jack had been very sick, but he had got well. A fine doctor and a fine nurse had made him well again. The money that Father earned paid for the doctor and the nurse. Father was glad that he could earn money to pay them.

Jack's father came home at noon Saturday. But he didn't play, as Jack did on school holidays. Father worked around the house.

Sometimes he cleaned the furnace. Sometimes he mended things in the house that had been broken. Sometimes he made things for Jack to play with. When Jack broke his wagon, Father mended it.

IT'S FUN TO HELP

In the spring, Father would work in the yard and garden. One day last spring he had taken Jack into the garden. Father had dug up the earth. Then Jack had picked the fishing worms out of the loose soil. Later they went fishing. They used the worms as bait.

How the Children Help

Jack was a good boy. He knew that his father and mother did many things for him. They made him happy, and he wanted to make them happy, too. He talked to his sister Jane about it. They tried to think of all the ways they could help their mother and father.

"You can set the table," said Jack. "You

can help wash and dry the dishes, too."

"You can chop the kindling wood," Jane said.

"You can sweep the floor and dust the furniture," Jack said.

"You can carry out the ashes," Jane told him.

"You can help care for Baby," Jack added.

"You can cut the grass," Jane next suggested.

"Girls can knit and sew and darn," Jack said.

"You can help plant the garden and pull the weeds," said Jane.

"We can both run errands and go to the store," said Jack.

"Yes," said Jane. "We should do those things. Mother and Father do so much for us."

"We should do them without grumbling, too," Jack added.

"Let's see how many helpful things we can do in a week," Jane said.

That week was a happy one for the children. They were happy because they were helpful. The home was happy. A happy home is the dearest place in the world.

Jack and Jane learned something else that week. They learned that there is another way to help. They could help by not doing things

they shouldn't do. They learned to be careful not to scratch the furniture. They learned not to put soiled hands on the walls. They put their toys in the right places.

When at last the week ended, Mother said it had been almost a vacation for her.

It was fun to be helpers. Jack and Jane still try to help all they can.

LITTLE HOUSE-CLEANERS

They have learned something else. They can make the home happier by taking care of their health. When they wade in the water they get sick. When they go out to play in the cold without their wraps they get sick. A home can't be very happy when there is sickness in it.

Mother told Jack and Jane how happy they made her. She told them she was happiest of all when they obeyed her. They obey Father, too.

QUESTIONS TO ANSWER

1. Why is your mother your best friend?
2. Name five things our mothers do for us.
3. How do our mothers make us happy?
4. Name five things our fathers do for us.
5. What kind of work does your father do?
6. How does father sometimes help with the house work?
7. Name five things little girls can do to help with the house work.
8. Name five things little boys can do to help with the house work.
9. What makes a home happy?
10. How can little boys and girls help make the home happy?

THINGS TO DO

1. Tell how you help with the house work at home.
2. Bring to class pictures showing mother's work and father's work.
3. Bring to class pictures showing how brother and sister can help with the house work.
4. Play housekeeping. Set the table, wash and dry the dishes, sweep the floor, dust the furniture, carry in the wood, go on errands to the store, etc.
5. Without speaking, go through motions that show what your father's work is. Then the other pupils will guess what he does.

STORY OF OUR SCHOOL LIFE

How Our Teachers Help Us

When Jack was a very little boy he wanted to know about things. He asked his mother many questions. She would often stop her work to answer him.

Jack's big sister could read. She could find out things for herself. Jack wished that he could read.

At last Jack was sent to school. He wanted to learn, but at first he was afraid. So many strange people were there.

A pretty young woman took him to his seat. She had blue eyes and dark hair. She was very kind to Jack and to all the other children. They all loved her. She was Miss Margaret, the teacher.

Miss Margaret showed Jack how to learn many things. She loved him and he loved her.

Miss Margaret helped Jack to play, too. She was as careful about the children's play as about their work. Play is just as good for children as study and work are.

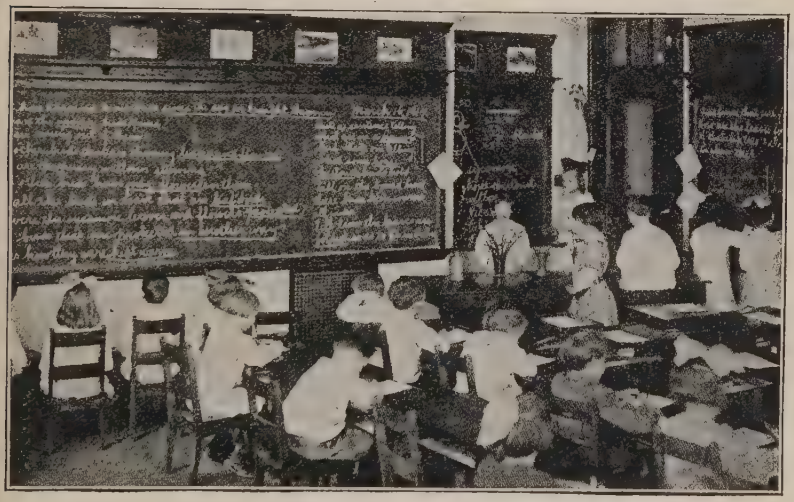
Before he went to school Jack had played by himself, but now he learned to play with other children. He learned that he couldn't always have his own way. Other children had their rights. If he didn't try to play so that they would be happy, he would be unhappy himself.

Miss Margaret had a few rules for the children. The rules helped the children to work together. The rules helped them to play happily together, too. Once after Jack had not obeyed a rule he was very unhappy. His friends and his teacher were unhappy, too. All wanted him to obey. They were sad because he was naughty. They knew the rules were good for everyone. Rules are made to help us. They make us happy. They help us to do what is best for all.

Miss Margaret loved the children. She loved them even when they were naughty. But just like Mother, she tried to make them obey.

Miss Margaret did many things for the children. They wanted to do things for her, too. The children were polite to her. I think children should always be polite to their teachers, don't you?

The children were polite to the other teachers in the school, too. They were polite to all the people about the school building. Jack soon



A HAPPY SCHOOLROOM

learned that people are happier when they are polite and kind to others.

Jack learned that a happy school is like a happy home. It is happy because everyone helps to take care of it.

Jack and his friends wanted to help Miss Margaret. She was so good to them. She was so good to everybody. Everybody loved her.

One muddy day Jack looked down at the

floor of the schoolroom. The floor wasn't pretty and clean. Under his own seat there were bits of mud. Jack felt ashamed. He had not scraped the mud off his shoes. And now he must stay in this muddy room. If a visitor should come to the room, he would see all the dirt.

Jack decided to help Miss Margaret by being neat and clean at school. He would use the door mat. He would pick up scraps of paper from the floor. He would keep his desk neat and clean. He would hang his hat and coat where they belonged.

Jack talked to his friends about helping Miss Margaret.

"Let's all do that," said his friend Joe.

A few days later a visitor came. He saw how neat and clean the room was. He spoke to Miss Margaret about it. Then all the children were proud and happy.

Near another school a child was hurt by an automobile. Accidents like that didn't happen near Jack's school. Jack and his friends obeyed the rules of the school. They stayed on the sidewalks when they were going to and from

school. They did not run out on busy streets. They did not walk on lawns.

At the street corner was a friendly traffic officer. He helped the children across the street. He was always kind and cheerful. The traffic officer soon knew Jack. Each morning he would shout, "Hello, Jack!" He would shout in a deep, friendly voice.

Jack was careful when he crossed the street. He looked both ways. He would say this to himself: "Look left! Look right! Remember, safety first!"

One morning Jack was walking to school. He met another boy. They wanted to walk past each other.

The boy turned to one side. Jack turned the same way. So they were still in front of each other.

The boy turned the other way. So did Jack, and they could not pass.

Did you ever do that?

Jack told his teacher about it. And Miss Margaret knew what he should do. She told him. She said: "You should always keep to the right. If you meet somebody, turn to your

right. The other person will turn to his right. And so you can pass."

Jack didn't understand. So he and Joe tried it. They walked towards each other. Each boy turned to the right. And they passed.

Then Miss Margaret told them something else. She said: "Sometimes you are walking fast. You want to pass somebody. He is walking in the same direction. Maybe he doesn't see you. You should pass around him on the left side."

Now Jack has fun walking to school. Sometimes he walks fast. Then he passes people on the left side. Sometimes he walks slowly. Then he finds out what other people know about walking. Most of them pass him on the left side, too.

Do you always obey the rules of walking?

QUESTIONS TO ANSWER

1. Why is your teacher one of your best friends?
2. Name two things your teacher does for you.
3. What do you learn to do at school?
4. Why should you obey your teacher?
5. Why are you unhappy when you disobey your teacher?
6. Name three things that make a happy school.
7. Why should you be polite at school?
8. How can you help your teacher keep the schoolroom clean and neat and tidy?
9. Why must you obey the rules of school on the way from home to school and on the way from school to home?
10. Name five things you should do on the way to and from school.
11. Name three things you should not do on the way to and from school.

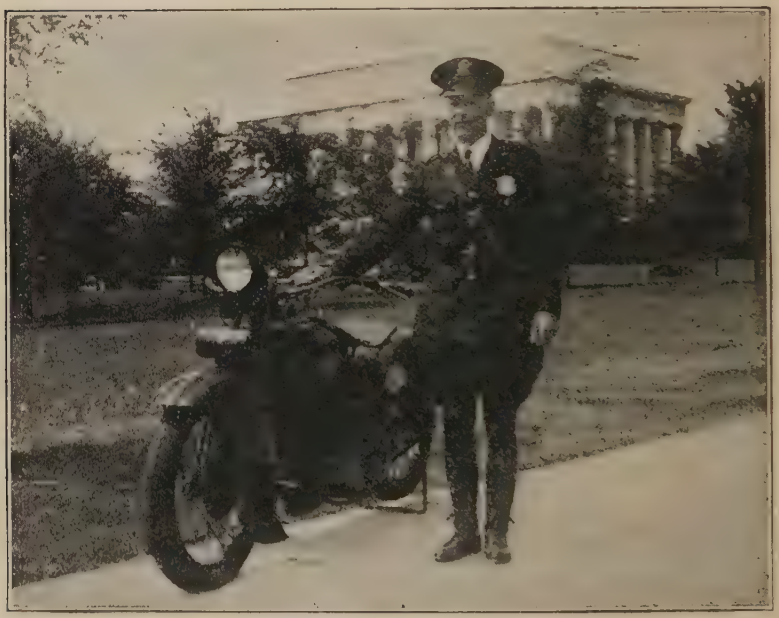
THINGS TO DO

1. Watch every time you have a chance the next muddy day, to see how many children use the foot scraper and the door mat before they enter the schoolroom.
2. Look into your desk or locker to see in how good order your books and materials are.
3. Make posters and slogans, such as "Pick it up," to remind you that you should help keep your schoolroom neat and clean.
4. Count all the things in your schoolroom that are not in the places where they should be.
5. Look on the floor under the desks in the schoolroom. What do you see that should not be there?
6. Tell of an accident you saw because someone failed to obey the traffic rules.
7. Elect a committee from the class to watch the children on the playground and to tell you what safety rules are needed there.

STORY OF OUR COMMUNITY LIFE

How Our Friends Help Us

The Policeman



THE TRAFFIC POLICEMAN

Jack was tired. After dinner in the evening he went to his father. They sat down to talk. Jack snuggled up.

"Do you have many friends at school?" Father asked.

"Yes," Jack replied. "I have Joe and Fred and Tom and Alice and Julia. I have lots of other friends, too."

"Is Miss Margaret your friend?" Father asked.

"Miss Margaret is the best friend of all," Jack said. "Next to you and Mother, Miss Margaret is my best friend."

"Yes," said Father, "I think she is. Friends are the people who do things to help you. They make you happy. Do you know who all your friends are?"

"Of course I know my friends," Jack said.

"Well," Father said, "I am going to tell you about some of your friends. Maybe you don't know all of them."

Jack snuggled nearer. He liked to hear Father talk.

"Your friends are the people who help you," Father said. "So the policeman is your friend.

"You see the policeman every day. He helps you across the busy street. He holds up his hand, and the automobiles stop. You walk safely across the street. When he signals again, the automobiles and street cars start. He

stops them again to let your friends across the street. Isn't that friendly?

"You should help your friends. They help you."

"The policeman doesn't need help. He is so big and strong," Jack said.

"You can help him by obeying the traffic rules," Father replied.

"Oh yes," said Jack. "I saw a little boy who didn't obey the rules. The boy started across the street before the policeman had stopped the automobiles. An automobile had to stop quickly. Another automobile ran into it. That made trouble for the policeman. The little boy hadn't helped his friend."

"Policemen help you in other ways," Father said. "The policeman keeps order. He is always at the circus grounds. He is always at the ball game. He is always at the place where there is a big crowd.

"Why is he at those places, Jack?" Father asked.

"I never thought about that," said Jack.

"He is there to keep order," Father said. "He makes the crowds keep in line. He doesn't

let them push. Children might be hurt if big men pushed.

"Policemen protect us from bad men, too. The policeman walks up and down the street all night long. He is there to see that people obey the law.

"Haven't you seen the policeman in our neighborhood?"

"Yes, I often see him," said Jack.

"He is your friend," Father said. "The next time you see him, go right up to him. Tell him your name. Tell him how glad you are because he protects you."

"Why does the policeman walk at night?" Jack asked. "I think he would be lonesome."

"He walks at night to protect our homes," Father said. "He protects people who have to be out at night, too. Burglars and robbers are afraid of policemen. No one will break into the house when a policeman is near. And if the house catches fire at night when we are asleep, the policeman would ring the fire alarm. He would wake us up, too. He would help us to save the house."

"What does he do when the night is stormy?" Jack asked.

"The policeman walks his beat just the same," Father said. "He is a faithful friend. He isn't just a good weather friend."

"Now, Jack, it is bedtime," said Mother.

CHRISTMAS MAIL

The Postman

"Grandmother will have a birthday soon," Father said one evening. "Would you like to make her happy, Jack?"

"Yes, I would," Jack said. "She is so good to me. She made me happy when I visited her."

"Well," said Father, "she will be happy if you send her a birthday card. One of your friends will help you send it to her."

"How can my friends help me?" Jack asked.

"Your friend, the postman will help," Father said. "You will put the card in the box. The mail box is at the corner. The postman will

take the letter from the box. He will take it to the post office.

"The postman is one of your good friends. He brings mail to us every day. He carries a heavy mail bag. He walks up to the door. Sometimes he rings the doorbell to let us know when we have mail. Sometimes he brings us packages.

"At Christmas time he brings our gifts. If we do not send our gifts early he must work very hard on Christmas. We can help him by mailing our gifts early.

"We can help him, too, by writing plainly on letters that we send. We should write so that he knows exactly where to take the letter."

"The postman is a friend like the policeman, isn't he?" Jack asked.

"Yes, he is," Father said. "He goes out in all kinds of weather like the policeman, too. No matter how cold it is or how hard it is raining, he never fails us."

"But, Father," said Jack, "the postman can't walk far out into the country. How will Grandmother get her birthday card?"

"Postmen in the country are called rural mail

carriers," Father answered. "They take the mail to the farmers. The rural mail carrier takes the letters in an automobile. But some of the farmhouses are not near the road. So each farmer puts a mail box at the roadside. If you lived on a farm you could help Mother and Father each day. You could walk down to the mail box to get the letters."

"How did you get your mail when you were a little boy?" Jack asked.

"We got our mail in another way," Father said. "We lived in a very small town. The town was too small to have a postman. Everybody knew when the mail trains arrived. We would go to the post office and call for our mail.

"I liked to go to the post office," Father added. "Other boys who were my friends would be there. We would talk and play together while we waited for our mail."

Just then the clock struck eight. Jack knew it was bedtime.

The Fireman

There was a great excitement at Jack's house that afternoon. Jack had wanted to help Mother. He took the waste paper to the vacant

lot next door. He started to burn the paper.

The long grass in the vacant lot was dead and dry. A breeze carried burning paper to the dead grass. In a moment the grass was ablaze. It burned rapidly in the breeze.

HARD WORK FOR THE FIREMEN

Jack's mother heard the crackle of the fire. She rushed to the door. She saw what had happened. The flames would soon reach the garage. In the garage there was a tank of gasoline. It would explode. Something must be done.

Mother ran to the telephone. She called the fire department. In five minutes the engine arrived. The firemen carried little tanks of liquid. They squirted the liquid on the blazing grass. The fire was put out. No damage had been done.

After dinner that night Jack and Mother told Father all about the fire.

"Well, you have learned something about another friend, today, haven't you?" asked Father.

"Yes. The fireman was a good friend," Jack answered. "He surely came quickly to help us."

"But you didn't help your friend, the fireman," Father said.

"How could I help him?" asked Jack.

"You could have helped him by not having a fire," Father continued. "You should not burn paper unless you are sure it will cause no trouble. You should be very careful in the use of matches. Little boys shouldn't play with fire when there is no older person near."

"I'll not do it again," Jack promised.

"I am sure you will not," Father said kindly.

"Why was Mother so worried about the garage?" Jack asked.

"She knew there is gasoline in the garage," Father replied. "Gasoline explodes when it is heated. It catches fire easily. Kerosene is dangerous that way, too. So is benzine. You must never have fire near those things, Jack.

"When you see a big can lying in a lot, you must be careful," Father continued. "It may have gasoline in it."

"I was terribly frightened when the grass burned," said Jack. "I didn't know what to do. I wanted friends to help, but I didn't know how to get them."

"It was lucky that Mother knew," Father said.

"What would have happened if the telephone had been out of order?" Jack asked.

"You could have called your friend, the fireman, in another way," Father explained. "Did you ever see that red box at the street corner?"

"Yes," Jack replied.

"That is a fire alarm box," Father said. "It is there to help you call your friend, the fireman."

"I think all of us boys should know how to use it," Jack said.

"So do I," said Father. "Suppose you ask Miss Margaret to tell you all about it at school."

"Are there fire alarm boxes out in the country, too?" Jack asked.

Father smiled.

"No, Jack," he said. "Farmers don't have your good friend, the fireman, to help them. And so they must be friends to one another. Neighbors come to help put out the fire."

"Even in small towns," Father added, "there are no fire alarm boxes. There is usually a fire engine, and the men who live in the village all leave their work to be firemen when they are needed."

"And now," said Mother, "I think a little boy who has had so much excitement should go to bed."

The Streetman

Jack stood at the window. He was looking at someone outside.

"Mother," he asked, "what is that man doing in the street with a broom?"

"He is the streetman," Mother answered.

"What is a streetman?" asked Jack.

"The streetman is one of our friends, like the fireman and the policeman," Mother said. "He sweeps and cleans our streets. Then the dust doesn't blow into the house. In the winter he cleans the snow off the streets. He helps in that way to make things pleasant."

"I wonder how all that trash and paper get into the street," Jack said.

"I am afraid much of it gets there because some of us are thoughtless," Mother replied. "Sometimes little boys throw candy wrappers and pieces of paper on the street."

"Should we carry pieces of paper all the way home?" Jack asked.

"No, you need not do that," Mother said. "You may put scraps of paper in the trash box at the street corner. You may help your friend the streetman. You should throw your own paper into the trash box. If you wish to be very helpful, you can pick up paper that some one else has thrown down. You can put it into the trash box."

"Did you help the streetman when you were a little girl?" asked Jack.

"Not just that way," Mother replied. "You know I lived in a village. We did not have a streetman. My brothers and I gathered the trash from the street in front of our house. Then we burned it. People took pride in keeping their own streets clean. One week in summer was called 'Clean-up Week.' Then everybody turned out to help clean the town. Men with wagons came around to haul away the trash then."

"I guess the streetman is one of my friends," Jack said. "If he didn't do all that work, I would have to clean the street, too."

The Healthman

Jack could not go to Joe's house to play. On the door of Joe's house there was a big yellow card. Printed on the card in big letters was the word "Measles."

Mother said the card was a quarantine card. She told Jack what that big word means. It means that people must not enter or leave that house. Someone in the house is ill. The sick person has a disease that other people might catch. So they must stay away from him. And the family in the home must not

go out. They might carry the disease germs to other people.

Jack felt sorry for poor Joe. Joe must be shut up in the house.

JACK'S FRIEND, THE DOCTOR

But there was one person wno went in and out. It was the healthman or the doctor. Jack thought the doctor must be a very good and brave friend. He went right into homes where he might catch diseases. A friend must be a very good friend to run such chances.

The healthman had not come to Jack's home for a long time. Mother and Father and Jack and Jane and the baby had good health. They didn't often need the healthman.

"We don't get sick because we do what the doctor tells us to do," Father said. "He knows how to keep us well. That is better than making us well after we get sick."

IS THE MILK PURE?

The doctor had given Jack some rules. He told Jack to do as the rules said. Then Jack would not have to take any bad-tasting medicine. Jack obeyed the rules. And he felt well. He felt like running and playing with other boys.

Perhaps you would like to know those rules. They might make you feel better. Then you could have more fun at play.

Here are some of the rules. See how many of them you obey now.

Breathe deeply of pure air.
Take plenty of exercise in the fresh air.
Eat pure food, well cooked.
Drink plenty of pure water.
Keep the body clean.
Do not stay near people who are sick.
Do not use drugs needlessly.
Have regular rest periods.
Do not do anything that will harm the body.
Keep the feet warm and dry.

Jack thinks it is easy to do these things to keep well. He thinks it is easier than taking medicine to get well. Do you think so?

Jack helps his friend, the healthman, by obeying the rules.

But Jack did not know how to obey some of the rules. He did not know how to be sure that his food was pure. He asked his mother about it.

"Come to the meat market with me," said Mother. "I will show you an answer to your question."

Mother asked the butcher to show Jack the pure food mark on the meat. Jack looked at the printed marks. Then Mother explained.

"Men who know about meat examine it,"

she said. "They are called food inspectors. If the meat is all right, they put the pure food mark on it."

"Other men inspect the milk. Others inspect the canned foods. These men are all healthmen. They are your friends who help you to obey health rules. They help you to keep well."

The Waterman

Jack had been running and playing hard with the other boys.

"My! I am thirsty," he said, when he came in.

He went to the water faucet. He took a cold drink of pure water.

"It is easy to get a drink here," he said to Mother. "At Grandmother's house in the country it wasn't so easy. There are no faucets in her house. I had to go to the pump outside. It was hard for me to pump and hold the cup at the same time."

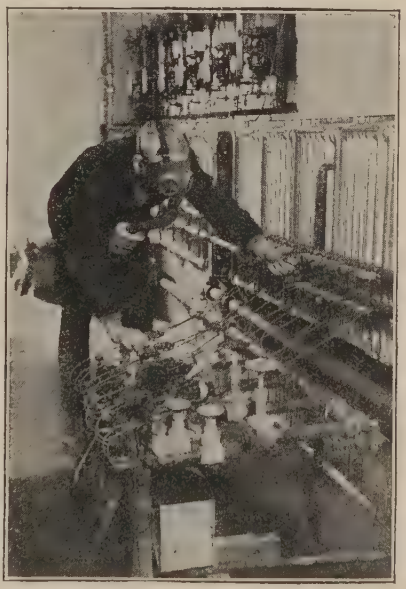
"That is true," said Mother. "You may count the waterman as one of your good friends. He furnishes our drinking water. He furnishes water to cook with, water to wash with, and water to sprinkle our lawns.

"He is careful to have our drinking water pure. He is careful to have the water with which we cook free from disease germs."

"He is a sort of healthman, too, isn't he?" asked Jack.

"Yes, he is," Mother agreed. "And you can help the waterman just as you help other healthmen and friends."

"How can I help the waterman?" Jack wanted to know.



MAKING THE WATER GOOD

"You can help by reporting leaks in pipes or faucets. But you can help more than that. You can help by not wasting the water. If everybody wastes water, there may not be enough sometime when it is needed."

Just then Jack walked over to the faucet. He turned it off more carefully. He had left the faucet dripping when he got his drink.

The Parkman

Father had come home from work at noon. It was Saturday. The warm sun was shining brightly.

"Come on, everybody!" Father called after

THE CITY'S PLAYGROUND — CENTRAL PARK, NEW YORK

lunch. "We are going to the park."

Jack and Jane shouted for joy. They loved to go to the park. Baby was happy, too.

Father drove the car. He drove through the winding roads.

Everybody looked out at the green trees, the grass, and the beautiful flowers.

Then Father stopped the car. They all climbed out. Father and Mother sat on a bench. Sometimes they would get up to walk around. The children played.

Many people were at the park. Young men and women came there. They were dressed to play. They played tennis and golf.

Some of the young men wore baseball uniforms. Baseball teams played on the diamonds in the park. The baseball grounds were smooth and well-kept. Jack thought they looked much finer than the rough baseball grounds where he played ball. He played ball on a vacant lot near home.

Jack and Jane soon tired of watching the young men play.

"Why don't you play on the teeter-boards?" Mother asked.

Jane and Jack ran to a teeter-board. Then they slid down the slides. They rode on the merry-go-round. They dug tunnels in the sand pile.

"Come, children," called Father. "Let's go to the zoo."

Jack and Jane hurried along. It was always fun to visit the zoo. They liked to look at the elephants, bisons, lions, tigers, bears, monkeys, and many other animals. They liked to see the baby animals, too.

"I like the bears best," said Jack.

"I like the funny little monkeys," said Jane.

"They are all so interesting," said Mother. "I do not know which I like best."

They stopped at each cage and pit. They wished they could stay longer.

"Shall we let the children go wading?" asked Father.

"Please do," cried Jack and Jane at the same time.

So the children waded in one of the little pools in the park. Then they went home.

"Do people go to the park in the winter?" Jack asked.

"Yes," said Father. "When you are older, you will go there. Many young people skate on the ponds and lakes in the park. It is great fun."

"I like to go to the park after a snowstorm," added Mother. "The icy trees sparkle. The

snow is white for a long time. There are no coal fires to scatter soot in the park. Sometimes wild rabbits have run through the snow. You can see their little tracks over the hills."

"Who gives us the fine parks?" asked Jack.

"The city gives them to us," Father replied. "Parks cost a great deal of money. But we need parks in cities. Village people and farmers don't need them so badly. They can go to the open country anyhow. The parks are like the country for us."

"The grass is so pretty in the park," Jack said. "And the flowers are so beautiful."

"Yes," said Father, "your friend, the parkman, keeps things well. He could make the park even more beautiful if we would all help him."

"How can we help him?" asked Jack.

"We could feed the animals at the zoo to help him," said Jane.

"There are easier and better ways to help him," laughed Father. "We should throw our trash into the trash boxes in the park. We should not tease or annoy the animals at the zoo. We should be careful of park prop-

erty. We should be just as careful of the park as we are of our own yard at home."

Our Many Other Friends

Jack was sitting by his father on the couch.

"I think I know who all my friends are now," said Jack. "You have told me about all of them."

"No, Jack," his father said. "You have many other friends who help you. You have learned about your teacher, the policeman, the fireman, the streetman, the healthmen, the waterman, and the parkman. Are there any others?"

"You have left out the best friends of all," said Jack. "You didn't name Mother and yourself."

"Well, I am glad you remember us," said Father.

"But there are many, many more friends," he added. "They are the men and women who make the many things that make us happy."

"Who are they?" asked Jack.

"I'll just name a few of them," Father replied. "They are the grocer, the butcher,

and the baker; the druggist, the bus driver, and the motorman; the coal man, the iceman, and the milkman; the blacksmith, the carpenter, and the bricklayer."

"Tell me about some of them," said Jack, as he settled down on the couch still closer to Father.

"No," said Father. "I think we have talked enough about our friends.

"Long, long years ago," Father added, "little boys did not have so many friends to help them. I am going to tell you about some little boys who lived thousands of years ago. They had never even heard of all these friends. I want you to hear about those little boys. Then you can decide whether you are fortunate to have so many friends."

And so Father began the stories of the boys of long ago. Every evening, after dinner, he told a part of the story. Wouldn't you like to listen to it, too?

QUESTIONS TO ANSWER

1. Name four things the policeman does for you.
2. How does the policeman protect you when you are crossing a busy street?
3. What is the name of the policeman in your neighborhood?
4. How can you help the policeman?
5. How can you help the postman?
6. How can you help the fireman?
7. How can you help the streetman?
8. What does the healthman or doctor do for you?
9. Name six rules of health.
10. Were you ever quarantined? Tell about it.
11. What does the food inspector do for you?
12. What does the waterman do for you?
13. Tell how you can enjoy yourself in the park.
14. How can you help the parkman?

THINGS TO DO

1. Make a list of the men and women of your community who work for you.
2. Tell what you did on a visit to the park.
3. Tell what you saw at the zoo.
4. Visit the fire department. Tell what you did and what you learned from the firemen.
5. Make a booklet of pictures of policemen, firemen, street cleaners, etc.
6. Build a little community. Children who have small toy houses, policeman dolls, fire engines, traffic signals, etc., at home may bring them to use in your community. You will need some signs, too. Your art teacher will help you with them.
7. Your mother and father sometimes vote for men to look after the work of the city. These friends of yours who are elected may be the mayor, the city clerk, etc. Suppose you have an election in your class.

STORY OF THE PRIMITIVE PEOPLES

STORY OF THE TREE-MEN

Tono's people were the first people in the world. They were the Tree-men. They lived long, long ago. There were many wild animals then—cave-bears, elephants, tigers, and wolves. Tono's friends did not have weapons strong enough to fight the animals. So they had to live in the trees to keep away from the beasts. Every night the people slept in the branches of the trees. Every day they wandered about searching for food. The Tree-men ate wild roots and berries and the nuts of trees. They also ate the flesh of animals. When food was scarce, they ate the barks of the tender twigs.

CAVE-BEAR

Tono's cousins and friends could not live in groups, for the trees were not large enough for that. Each Tree-dweller's family lived alone. Thus, they were not able to help each other very much. So each Tree-dweller had to look out for himself. Of course, the mother cared for her little baby. During the day the baby would cling to its mother's neck or waist.

The mother wove the slender branches of the tree together. In that way she made a bed for the baby to sleep in at night. She slept in the branches near the baby. She tied herself to the strong branches. By doing that she kept from falling out of the tree while she was asleep.

Tono's mother taught him many things. She taught him where to find the berries growing. She showed him how to dig for the wild roots. She taught him how to hide from the wild animals. After Tono became large enough to take care of himself, his mother no longer helped him. Then he had to help himself.

Tono and the other little Tree-boys liked to hunt for bird eggs. When they found a bird's nest they would suck the eggs. They

liked to hunt wild honey in the hollow trees. They would rob the bees of their honey. Sometimes the bees would sting them. Did you ever take honey from the wild bees? Did the bees ever sting you?

Tono's father and the fathers of the other Tree-boys did not at first have any tools or weapons. They used their hands for tools and weapons. With their hands they caught birds and small animals. With their hands they gathered nuts and berries. With their hands they gathered the wild roots.

ROBBING A BIRD'S NEST

The Tree-men would double up their hands and strike with their fists. But this would hurt them. So they soon learned to strike with a heavy stick or club instead of with their fists.

The club was their first weapon. With it they could hunt the larger animals.

At first Tono's father and the other Tree-men cracked with their teeth the nuts they gathered. They found some very hard nuts. These they could not crack with their teeth. At last Tono's father thought of cracking them with a stone. The stone then became the Tree-men's hammer. As time went on, the Tree-men fastened handles to their stone hammers. They could then strike a harder blow.

At first the Tree-men did not have knives. They did not cut their raw meat. They tore it with their teeth. They did this just as you have seen dogs tear their meat with their teeth. The Tree-men had large, strong teeth. One day Tono's father found a sharp stone. It was so sharp it would cut. This sharp stone was the Tree-men's first knife.

At first the Tree-men had no fire. One day lightning struck one of their trees and set it afire. The fire spread from tree to tree. Many of the trees were burned down.

Tono's father and the other Tree-men were

afraid of the fire. They thought it was a monster that lived on trees for food. The wild animals were afraid of the fire. They ran out of the woods away from it. The Tree-men saw that the animals were afraid of the fire.

As time went on, the lightning burned more trees. So the Tree-men became used to the fire. They thought they could make friends with the fire by feeding it more wood. They had to come close to the fire to feed it the wood. They saw that the fire did not hurt them. They also saw that the wild animals would not come near the fire.

Now the Tree-men knew that the wild animals could not hurt them. They no longer had to live in the trees to keep away from the animals. They could stay on the ground and keep the fire burning near them. So the Tree-men no longer lived in the trees. They now lived on the ground under the trees.

All the Tree-dwellers would come to the fire to sleep at night. They lived together as one family. Before they had fire each person lived by himself. In the cold weather the fire kept the Tree-dwellers warm. The fire had done

many things for the Tree-dwellers. They now began to worship the fire as a god.

The Tree-men now lived on the ground under the trees. But in the fall the trees shed their leaves. Then the rain would come through the bare branches and put out the fire. Then the wild animals would come and kill the Tree-men.

So in the fall they moved their homes. They built their new homes under the fir and spruce trees. These trees did not shed their leaves.

To keep out the cold winds, Tono's mother made a shelter. She and the other Tree-women bent down the tops of some small trees. They then tied the tops together. Then they wove branches of trees around these small trees. Soon they had a good shelter. Now the shelter kept out the rain and the cold winds. And the fire kept the wild animals away.

Now the Tree-men had homes. They were protected from the wild animals. They were protected from the rain and the cold wind. The mothers were not now afraid to leave their children alone. The fire would protect them from the animals. So the mothers left the

children at home when they went out to hunt for food.

Tono's mother and the other Tree-women

TREE-MEN GO NUTTING

wanted to bring back berries, nuts, and roots for the children. But they had nothing to carry them in. How would they be able to carry the food? This is how they did it. They gathered some wild grasses and plaited them into a basket. They filled the basket with food for the children at home.

Tono's father and the other Tree-men often went hunting. They carried with them a lighted branch of fire. The fire drove the wild animals ahead of them. The animals went to their dens and lairs. The Tree-men followed them. Then they would build a fire and smoke the animals out. As the animals came out the Tree-men would kill them with their clubs. Of course, they did not kill the large animals this way—only the smaller ones.

One day the Tree-men tried to smoke out a small animal. It would not come out. Tono's father put his hand into the hole and pulled the animal out. It was hot, as it had been cooked by the fire. Its flesh pulled apart easily. The Tree-men began to eat the flesh. They were pleasantly surprised. The meat tasted so good! They were eating cooked meat. They had never tasted any before.

They did not know that the fire could cook the meat. They did not know the meat could be made to taste so good. They told all the other Tree-men about the cooked meat. Soon all the Tree-dwellers learned to cook their meat. They liked it much better than raw meat.

The Tree-men had no trouble in catching the smaller animals. One or two men could smoke the animals out of their holes with the fire.

They began to wonder if they could not learn to catch the larger animals. It would take several of them working together to do this. They chose Tono's father as a leader. All did what the leader told them to do. Soon they learned to work together. Then they killed the larger wild animals.

QUESTIONS TO ANSWER

1. Why did the Tree-men have to live in trees?
2. Why did not Tono's friends live in groups?
3. Why did each Tree-dweller have to look out for himself?
4. How did the Tree-mother care for her baby?
5. What did Tono's mother teach him?
6. What did Tono's father use for tools and weapons?
7. Why was Tono's father afraid of fire at first?
8. How did the Tree-men become used to the fire?
9. How did the fire protect the Tree-men from the wild animals?
10. In what other ways did the fire help the Tree-men?
11. Why did the Tree-men build their homes under the fir and spruce trees?
12. How did Tono's mother make a shelter?
13. Why did Tono's mother make a shelter?
14. How did the Tree-men first learn about cooked meat?
15. Tono's father had to do many kinds of work that your father gets done for him. The Tree-man had to carry his own water and kill his own meat. Can you think of other work he had to do that your father does not have to do?

THINGS TO DO

1. Model in clay the tools and weapons of the Tree-men, such as the hammer.
2. Clip from old newspapers and magazines pictures of animals that lived when the Tree-men lived. Make a booklet of them.
3. Draw a picture of the Tree-man's stone knife and stone hammer.
4. Suppose you were alone in a dark woods and a wild animal rushed at you. What would you do?
5. Try to think of all the things in your home that Tono could not have in his home. Think of furniture, clothing, food, and so on.

6. Let's try to make a list of the things Tono did during the day. Do you suppose he spent much of his time playing?

LIKENESSES AND DIFFERENCES TO SHOW

1. How was Tono's home like yours and how was it different?
2. How was the Tree-men's food like yours and how was it different?
3. How was the Tree-men's clothing like yours and how was it different?
4. How was the work of Tono's father like your father's and how was it different?
5. How was the work of Tono's mother like your mother's and how was it different?
6. How was Tono's work like your work and how was it different?
7. How were the games that Tono played like yours and how were they different?

Tono's parents and the other Tree-people no longer lived in the trees. They lived on the ground in little huts made out of brush. They knew that the largest wild animals lived in caves. The animals slept in the caves during the day. At night they roamed the woods looking for their prey.

GUARDING THE HOME

The Tree-men wondered if they could not take the caves away from the animals. They knew their fire kept the animals away from their huts. Why would it not keep them away from the caves? They thought it would. They decided to find out.

The Tree-men watched for the wild animals

to come out in the evening. Then they went to the caves and went in. At the mouth, they built a fire. They kept it burning all night. The next morning the animals came back.

When they saw the fire, they were afraid. They would not try to go into the caves. The Tree-men had to keep the fire burning all the time—day and night—to keep the animals away. Now the Tree-men became the Cave-men. The animals did not give up their caves willingly. The Cave-men had many hard fights to keep them out.

One night the fire at the mouth of the cave went out. Then the wild animals came back. This frightened the Cave-men. It frightened Taso, the little Cave-boy. What could they do to keep the animals out of their cave? They thought of piling rocks in front of the entrance. But that was very hard work. The rocks had to be taken away every time the Cave-men wanted to get out. Finally some one thought of making a door. They made it out of the heavy branches of the trees.

The Cave-men did not feel safe even when they had a door. They had been trying for

a long, long time to find fire. They prayed to the fire-god to return the fire. One day Taso's father found out how to make fire.

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HOME OF THE CAVE-MEN

He was drilling a hole in a piece of soft wood. His drill was a piece of hard wood. He noticed that the drill point was hot. He drilled harder and harder. He noticed smoke coming from the soft wood. He drilled still harder and harder. Finally the soft wood caught

afire. Thus the Cave-men learned how to make fire. Now they again lighted the fire at the mouth of their cave. They no longer feared the wild animals. The Cave-men were happy to have the fire. They gave thanks to the fire-god. Little Taso was happy, too.

When Taso's father and the other Cave-men killed the wild animals they had a feast. They would first skin the animal with their stone knives. If the animal had large tusks or teeth they knocked them out with their stone hammers. The Cave-men strung the tusks and teeth on a string. They wore them around their necks as a charm.

Sometimes at the feast the flesh of the animal was eaten raw. More often the meat was cooked. Some of the meat was roasted in hot ashes. Other parts were held on sticks and roasted before the fire. The Cave-men roasted their meat just as we roast wieners when we go on a wiener roast. The feast was held out of doors.

The Cave-women did not set the table, for the table was the ground. The Cave-people sat on the ground around the food. They did

not have knives or forks or spoons. They ate with their fingers. They knew that "fingers were made before forks." They did not have many dishes. If they drank water, they used a gourd for a dipper. Sometimes they had rude dishes. They were made from the skulls of the large animals they had killed. They took the marrow out of the bones of the animals. Then they used some of the bones for spoons.

STONE KNIFE

Inside the caves, the Cave-men lived very simple lives. They did not have any furniture. They did not need any. They sat upon the rocks in the cave instead of chairs. Taso's bed was spread on the floor. It was made of leaves and of small branches of the trees. It was covered over with the skins of wild animals. The fireplace was built just outside the mouth of the cave. There Taso's mother and the other Cave-women cooked the food.

In the caves, the Cave-men found many bones. The animals had carried them there. Some of the bones were very big and strong. These the Cave-men used as clubs. Others

were strong but slender. These they used for handles for their stone hammers. The stones used for the hammers were very hard and would not break easily. Sharp stones were used for knives. Sharp pointed stones were used for spear points. Long handles were put on the spear points. Heavy sharp stones were used for axes. Taso's father and the other Cave-men used all these stone weapons in hunting the wild animals.

In the winter time, the Cave-men wore the skins of animals. These kept them warm. One skin might not be large enough. Then the Cave-women sewed several together. The Cave-women did not have needles and thread and scissors and thimbles as our mothers have. Their needle was an awl made of bone. Their thread was the sinew of a wild animal. Their scissors were stone knives. Their thimble was a small piece of leather wrapped around the finger.

When the Cave-men went hunting in the summer time they wore sandals made of tough skins. These protected their feet. The Cave-men wound strips of leather around

their legs. These protected them from the thorny bushes. Sometimes in their hunt, the Cave-men traveled far away. They took a supply of water with them in a skin bag.

The Cave-women hunted the nuts, roots, and berries. Taso and the other Cave-children stayed at home and took care of the babies. At times Taso carried the baby on his back. This soon made him tired. Then he put the baby in its cradle. And what kind of cradle did baby have? It was made of animal skins and was hung in a tree. Do you suppose the Cave-children ever sang the following lullaby to baby?

COME TO DINNER!
(Observe the stone hammer)

"Rock-a-bye baby in the tree top.
When the wind blows the cradle will rock.
When the bow breaks the cradle will fall;
Down will come rock-a-bye baby and all!"

The Cave-women worked in the caves. They made baskets out of birch bark. They

peeled the bark off the birch trees in long strips. They also made baskets from the branches of the spruce tree.

In some of their baskets they carried nuts and roots. In others they carried berries. Some of the baskets were woven so tight they would hold water.

After a while the Cave-women learned to color their baskets with the juices of berries. Then the baskets were very pretty.

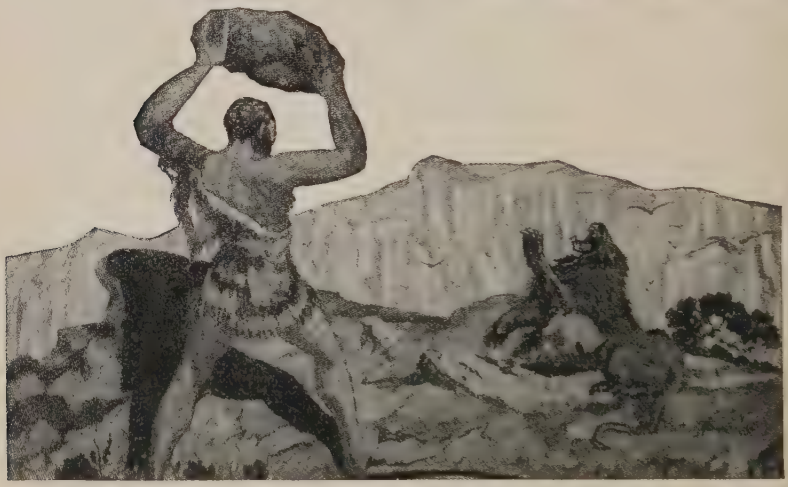
The Cave-men captured their wives. They would go to a neighboring clan. A clan was a group of men and women and children. It was very much like an Indian tribe. All the people of the clan lived together.

The Cave-men would seize the women of the clan and run away with them. In this way Taso's father had found Taso's mother. The Cave-man took his wife to his clan.

The clans had odd names—such as Bear clan, Deer clan, and Moose clan. The Cave-men who belonged to the Bear clan had the head of a bear for a trophy. They kept the trophy near their cave. They thought it protected them. Then they thought the trophy

would bring other bears to them. In this way they would have plenty of meat to eat.

The members of the Deer clan and the



A FIGHT WITH A LION

Moose clan had their trophies, too. Taso's father belonged to the Bear clan.

The Cave-men did the hunting. They killed the wild horses and cattle and bears. Then the Cave-women came and carried the meat to the cave. The women got the meat ready for the feast.

The men ate first. They ate the choicest pieces. They gave the others to the women and the children.

Little Taso never ate at the first table. He had to wait until all the men were through eating.

Taso's father and the other Cave-men began to make new weapons. Their old ones could not be used any longer. At first they used heavy weapons, such as clubs and spears. This was when they fought the wild animals hand to hand. It was before they had fire. It was before the animals were afraid of them.

Now the Cave-men had conquered the wild animals. The beasts would not stand and fight the Cave-men. They ran away when they saw the Cave-men coming. The Cave-men could not run fast enough to catch the animals. Their clubs and spears were too heavy to throw at them. The Cave-men were getting hungry. They could not get any meat to eat.

They knew they would have to use new kinds of weapons. So they made their spears much lighter. They could throw them much farther than they had thrown their heavier ones. The Cave-men learned to run faster. They learned to throw their spears as they ran.

On the end of their spears were very delicate spear points. They were made of flint. Their new weapons soon brought plenty of fresh meat. The Cave-men liked to hunt the young bison. Its meat was sweet and tender.

The Cave-men caught their fish in various ways. They waded into the river and caught them with their hands. Little Taso used to catch fish in this way. The Cave-men used clubs to hit the fish. They used harpoons to spear them. The Cave-women learned to dry the fish by hanging them in the trees.

SPEARHEAD

The Cave-women roasted their meat on the hot stones in the fire. As time went on, they learned to boil water by dropping hot stones into it. For a long time they did not boil water by building a fire under it. At last they thought of dropping the meat and the fish into the boiling water. Then for the first time they learned to boil their meat. They learned to make broth, too. The Cave-men liked the boiled meat very much as it

was so tender. And little Taso liked it, too.

In the fall the Cave-women and children went nutting. Then Taso was always very happy. They gathered walnuts, hickory nuts, butternuts, hazelnuts, and beechnuts. They carried them to the cave in their baskets. They ate the nuts in the winter time. Did you ever crack nuts before the open fire-place during the long winter evenings?

It was hard to hunt in the cold winter weather. The Cave-men made pitfalls in the snow. The reindeer would fall into these pits. Then the Cave-men would catch them. Sometimes there would be a very deep snow on the ground. It was hard for the Cave-men to walk in it. They would sink down too deep.

Taso's father thought of tying branches of the spruce tree on his feet. He could then walk on the top of the snow to hunt the animals. After many, many years the Cave-men made rude snowshoes. Then they had no trouble in following the animals.

In the winter time Taso and the other Cave-children stayed in the cave. It was too cold to play out of doors. In the cave they

played games. The Cave-men and the Cave-women told them stories.

The Cave-girls learned to do many things. They helped to hunt for the roots and the berries. They made traps and snares to catch birds. They helped to make the hides and the furs into clothing.

HARPOON

Taso and the Cave-boys had much work to do. They had many things to learn. They could not become Cave-men until they could make their own weapons—spears, harpoons, stone knives, stone hammers, spear points, javelins, daggers, and other weapons. They must go on the hunt and bring back meat. They must learn to fast and not complain. These were hard trials, but Taso and all the other Cave-boys had to go through them.

The Cave-men sometimes became ill. The Cave-women would gather wild herbs and roots. They would put them on hot stones on the fire. The mixture would give off bitter fumes which the sick men would breathe. Many, many years later the Cave-women

learned to boil the herbs in water. The sick people then drank the medicine.

Taso's father and all the Cave-men believed in charms. They wore strings of animal claws and teeth about their necks. They wore earrings in their ears. Some people today believe in charms. They say it is good luck to carry buckeyes in their pockets. Do you know of any one who believes in charms? What does he believe?

BONE AWL

The Cave-men believed in gods. They had many gods. There were a fire-god, a water-god, a tree-god, and many animal-gods. The Cave-men prayed to their gods in a peculiar way. They cut pictures of the gods on rocks and sometimes on the walls of their caves. They thought the gods would stay close to their pictures. They wanted the gods to be near them

The longer the Cave-men hunted the animals, the wilder the animals became. They went far away from the homes of the Cave-men. But the Cave-men must follow the animals to have meat. The Cave-men went so far

they could not return home each night. Then the Cave-men were far away from the women and children. They did not like this. They soon took their families with them.

They would hunt the animals all day. At night they would stop to eat and rest. They could not always find caves. So they made tents to sleep in. The tents were made out of small trees. The tops were bent over and tied together. This made a frame that was covered with branches of trees and skins of animals. Each night the Cave-men had to have a different tent. The Cave-women made the tents. The Cave-men now became the Tent-men.

QUESTIONS TO ANSWER

1. How did the Tree-men take the caves away from the wild animals?
2. How did Taso's father find out how to make fire?
3. What kind of furniture was there in the Cave-man's home?
4. How did Taso take care of his little baby brother?
5. How did the Cave-women make clothing and baskets?
6. How did the Cave-men get their wives?
7. When did the Cave-children eat?
8. In what different ways did the Cave-men catch their fish?
9. How did the Cave-women dry the fish?
10. How did the Cave-men catch the reindeer?
11. How did Taso's father learn to walk through deep snow?
12. What games did the Cave-children play in their caves in the winter time?
13. What things did the Cave-girls learn to do?
14. What did Taso have to do before he could become a Cave-man?
15. Do you know any one who believes in charms? What does he believe?
16. Do you believe in charms?
17. How did the Cave-men become the Tent-men?

THINGS TO DO

1. Model in clay a tiger, an elephant, a cave bear, a bison, a bone awl, a snow shoe, a stone hammer.
2. Model on the sand table a cave. Make a door for it such as the Cave-men used. Make out of clay or paper all the tools and weapons used by the Cave-men. Label them. If any of these were used by the Tree-men, write a note saying so on a slip of paper. Fasten the slip to the tool.
3. Model on the sand table a tent.
4. Draw a picture of a harpoon, a javelin, a bone needle, a stone hammer.

5. Make a list of the herbs and roots that you think the Cave-women gathered for medicine.

6. With strips of stiff paper or with small twigs, try to weave a basket.

LIKENESSES AND DIFFERENCES TO SHOW

1. How was Taso's clothing like yours and how was it different?

2. How was Taso's home like yours and how was it different?

3. How was the work of Taso's father like your father's work and how was it different?

4. How was the work of Taso's mother like your mother's work and how was it different?

5. How was Taso's work like your work and how was it different?

6. How was Taso's play like your play and how was it different?

AN EARLY BOW MAN

STORY OF THE FISHER-MEN

The Tent-men had been hunting the animals for many, many years. The animals were becoming scarcer and scarcer. They were becoming wilder and wilder. They were wild because they had been hunted so much. It was harder for the Tent-men to get meat to eat. Thev were often very hungry. They moved from one hunting ground to another.

Sometimes two clans came to the same hunting ground. They were both hungry. They fought each other. The stronger clan kept the hunting ground until all the animals were killed or driven away. Then the Tent-men would have to go to another new hunting ground.

The Tent-men had to travel far and wide to find new hunting grounds. They often came to rivers. The men could swim the rivers, but the women and children could not. The Tent-men made rafts out of the skins of animals. On these the women and the children crossed.

The Tent-men lived along the banks of the

rivers. They fished in the rivers. They used fish hooks made of bone. They hunted along the banks of the rivers with their new weapons —bows and arrows. They could shoot the

THE BARK CANOE AND NET

arrows farther than they could throw their spears or javelins.

They needed strong bows and arrows. So they made the bow from strong hickory or [illegible]. Their arrows were strong and straight. [illegible]were tipped with arrow heads. The [illegible]heads were made of flint or hard rock.

The bow string was the sinew of some wild animal.

The Tent-men followed the rivers. They finally came to the sea. Many sea-birds flew over them. They killed the birds with their bows and arrows. They found many fish in the sea. They found many fish in the rivers that flowed into the sea.

It was easier to catch the fish than to hunt the wild animals. The Tent-men could now get their food more easily from the rivers and the sea than from the land. So the Tent-men became the Fisher-men. Little Jasa was one of the Fisher-boys.

The Fisher-men used their bows and arrows in fishing. But they also fished with hooks, spears, and harpoons. They found oysters near the mouth of the river.

Jasa's mother and the other Fisher-women cooked the fish and oysters in different ways. They covered the fish with clay and put them on the hot fire. The clay baked and that baked the fish. Then the clay was re

The fish were also baked in a pi
Fisher-women lined the pit with clay.

soon learned to make dishes out of clay. They baked the dishes in the fire until they became hard.

Jasa's father and the other Fisher-men learned to catch the seals. They caught them

HARPOONING FROM A DUGOUT BOAT

as they came out on the rocks to rest. At first they shot them with their bows and arrows. But sometimes the seals jumped into the water and got away. So Jasa's father learned a better way to kill the seals. He slipped up on them. Then he struck

them in the head with his heavy club.

The Fisher-men ate the flesh of the seal. The women folk made clothes out of the seal skin.

The Fisher-men fished with nets. The Fisher-women made the nets of tough fibers. They made small nets that one person could fish with. They made larger nets that took two men to handle.

Each man would hold one end of the net. Then they would walk out into the water and pull the net along after them. Soon they would. raise the net. It would be filled with fish. They used these nets in shallow water.

Sometimes the Fisher-men used very large nets. They set the large nets near the mouth of the river. The fish would come up into the river from the sea. They would get into the nets and could not get out.

Jasa's father and the other Fisher-men went to fish for the big fish out in the deep sea. They could not wade far out into the sea. And they could not fish with their nets in the deep sea. So they made rafts out of skin. They pushed them along with a pole. They

went out on their rafts to the deep water. There they fished for the big fish.

They threw their harpoons into the fish. A line was fastened to the harpoon. The Fisher-men held this line in their hands. With the line they drew in the fish struck by the harpoon. They caught many seals with their harpoons. They also shot the fish with their bows and arrows.

CONCH SHELL

As time went on, the Fisher-men learned to make new kinds of boats. They made them of the bark of trees.

Later on they made dug-out boats. These they made of hollowed-out logs. They hollowed the logs with a stone adze. These boats were very heavy. The Fisher-men used large paddles to move them.

Now the Fisher-men traveled still farther out on the sea in their new boats. They had to in order to find food. The fish near the shore were all caught and the sea birds were all killed. In their new boats the Fisher-men fished for the cod and the halibut. The Fisher-men often fished at night. Little Jasa

often went with them. They had learned to tell where they were by the stars.

The Fisher-men hunted the birds in different ways. Sometimes they caught the tame birds with their hands. They shot the wild ones with their bows and arrows. They also hit them with their slings. A sling was a piece of raw hide on the end of which a pebble was tied.

The Fisher-men could call the birds. They knew how to use the different whistles and calls. The birds would come to them when they heard the calls. Then the Fisher-men would catch them or kill them.

The Fisher-women were busy at work, too. They picked up shells along the sea shore. They used some of the shells for bowls. In the bowls they put their cooked food. They used other shells for spoons.

The Fisher-women often went egg hunting. Jasa and all the other children always went with them. They found many bird eggs near the shore of the sea. These eggs had been laid by the sea gulls and other sea birds. The Fisher-women took the eggs home. There

they roasted them on the hot coals in their cooking pits. The Fisher-men liked raw eggs. They often ate them that way.

The Fisher-women did all the house work. They made the clothes out of the skins of animals. They cooked the food. They made the tents in which they lived. They took care of the children. They made the fishing nets. They made buckets in which food and water were carried.

They picked up conch shells along the beach. Out of these they made horns. They blew the conch shells in time of danger. Then the Fisher-men would hurry home. They also blew them whenever they wanted to bring all members of the clan together. Did you ever see a conch shell? Did you ever blow one?

The Fisher-men became very bold and brave. They are the forefathers of the Vikings. The Vikings lived on the Scandinavian Peninsula in northwestern Europe. The Vikings pushed far out to sea. They discovered Iceland and Greenland.

QUESTIONS TO ANSWER

1. Why were the animals becoming scarcer and scarcer?
2. Why did the Tent-men move so often?
3. How did the Tent-men get their women and children across the rivers?
4. What materials did the Tent-men use in their bows and arrows?
5. Why did the Tent-men become the Fisher-men?
6. What kind of dishes did Jasa's mother have?
7. How did Jasa's father catch the seals?
8. Of what did the Fisher-women make the nets?
9. How did Jasa's father fish in the deep sea?
10. What different kinds of boats did the Fisher-men have?
11. In what different ways did the Fisher-men catch birds?
12. Why did little Jasa like to go egg-hunting?
13. When would the Fisher-women blow the conch shell?
14. Who were the Vikings?

THINGS TO DO

1. Make a list of the tools and weapons of the Fisher-men.
2. Model on your sand table a tent used by the Fisher-men; the sea coast where the Fisher-men lived.
3. Model in clay some of the dishes you think the Fisher-women used.
4. Draw a picture of a bow and arrow, a seagull, a fishing net, a fish hook, a bark canoe
5. Collect pictures of animals, birds, and fish that the Fisher-men hunted, and make them into a booklet.
6. If you have a conch shell at home, bring it to school.
7. Perhaps you have at home a toy canoe like the canoe of the Fisher-men. Bring it, to let the other children see it.
8. Some boy who has tools at home might make a small dug-out canoe. We should all be interested in seeing it.

DIFFERENCES TO SHOW

1. What is the difference between the food little Jasa ate and the food you eat?

2. What is the difference between little Jasa's home and your home?

3. What is the difference between the clothing little Jasa wore and your clothes?

4. What is the difference between the kind of work the Fishermen did and the kind of work your father does?

5. What is the difference between the kind of work the Fisherwomen did and the kind of work your mother does?

STORY OF THE HERDS-MEN AND THE FARMER-MEN

We have seen how the Tent-men became the Fisher-men. But not all of them became Fisher-men. Some of them moved inland

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RETURN FROM THE STAG HUNT

when food became scarce. They did not go to the sea. They continued to hunt the wild animals.

Year by year the animals became scarcer and scarcer. They were wilder and wilder. Food became very scarce. The people were often very hungry. They saw that it would no longer do to kill off the animals. If they

did so, all the animals would soon be gone. Then they would die of hunger.

So the Tent-men began to tame the animals. They made friends with them. One of the first animals they tamed was the dog. He was their faithful friend. He helped them with their work. The Tent-men learned to tame the goats and the cows. The dogs watched the herds and the flocks and protected them from the wild animals.

The Tent-men now became Herds-men or Shepherds. Mimba, the little shepherd boy, had a big fine shepherd dog. His name was Carlo.

The Herds-men tamed all the animals that ate grass—the cows, the sheep, and the goats. They had great flocks and herds of them. Soon the animals would eat off all the pastures in one place. Then the Herds-men would move their flocks and herds to another place. They drove their animals ahead of them. Mimba and Carlo helped to drive the flocks. Have you ever seen a shepherd dog? Have you ever seen a shepherd dog drive cattle or sheep?

The Herds-men could not stay long in any one place. They always had to be close to a river or a stream. The cattle and sheep and goats must have water to drink. The Herds-men saw that many wild grasses grew on the banks of the streams. In the summer and fall these grasses had ripened seeds.

SOWING SEED

Mimba's father learned one day that these seeds were good to eat. At first the Herds-men ate them raw but later on cooked them. The grains were better when they were cooked.

The cows and sheep liked the seeds, too. The Herds-men gathered the seeds and fed them to the animals. They fed them on the ground. Sometimes the animals did not eat all the seed. Those that were left on the

ground took root and grew. Mimba's father noticed this. He thought he could tame the wild grasses. He had tamed the wild animals.

He gathered the wild grass seeds. He planted them in the rich ground. He plowed them with his rude plow. The plants ripened and bore seed.

Year after year the Herds-men raised grain for themselves. They also raised grain for their flocks and herds. The grains they tamed were oats, wheat, rye, and barley. So the Herds-men became Farmer-men as well as Herds-men.

Our farmers today raise the same grains that the early Farmer-men raised. We use these grains for food. And we feed them to our stock.

The Farmer-men kept their cows and sheep and goats. The animals did not now need so much green grass. They ate oats and other grains. The Herds-men did not have to move so often to find new pastures for their stock. They stayed in one place longer. Ofttimes they would farm the same piece of ground for years.

Later the Farmer-men tamed the horse. They used the horse to plow the ground for the planting of the seeds. The people were glad that they had tamed the dogs and the cows and the sheep and the goats and the horses. The horses did their hard work. The dogs watched their flocks by night and day. The cows and the sheep and the goats gave them their meat and their milk.

The people were very happy. They built better homes in which to live. They made rapid progress. They had many things that the Tree-men and the Cave-men did not have.

QUESTIONS TO ANSWER

1. Why did the Tent-men begin to tame the wild animals?
2. How did the dog help the Tent-men?
3. How did the Tent-men become Herds-men or Shepherds?
4. Make a list of the wild animals the Herds-men tamed.
5. Why did the Herds-men have to move from one place to another?
6. How did Mimba and Carlo help in moving?
7. Why did the Herds-men have to live near a river or stream?
8. How did Mimba's father tame the wild grasses?
9. How did the Herds-men become Farmer-men?
10. How were the Farmer-men helped by the horse? By the cow? By the sheep? By the goat?

THINGS TO DO

1. Clip pictures of the animals the Herds-men tamed and make them into a booklet.
2. Clip pictures of the wild grasses the Herds-men tamed and make them into a booklet.
3. Gather stalks of the tamed grasses and bring them to school.
4. Draw pictures of some of the wild grasses the Herds-men tamed.
5. Model on your sand table a farm where the Herds-men and the Farmer-men lived. Show the fields in which the animals grazed and those in which the crops were raised.

STORY OF THE INDIANS

How the Indians Lived

The Indians lived in our country long before the white man came. How long we do not know, but it was a long, long time.

INDIAN CHIEF

There were many different Indian tribes. Some were more highly civilized than others. The Indians who lived in the southern part of our country were the most highly civilized. The Indians of Mexico and South America were also highly civilized. They lived in stone houses and carried on farming. They made many useful things, such as blankets, mats, and baskets. They also made iron, copper, and gold articles.

The Indians who lived in the northern and eastern parts of our country were less civilized. They lived in long wooden houses. They fished and hunted. The Indians of the western part of our country were the least civilized. They lived in wigwams.

Would you like to learn the names of some of these Indians? Those who lived in Mexico and South America were the Incas and the Aztec. Those who lived in the southern part of our country were the Cherokee, the Creek, the Choctaw, the Seminole, and the Chickasaw. Those who lived in the north and the east were the Iroquois and the Algonquin. Those who lived in the west were the Sioux, the Apache, and the Cheyenne.

The Indians never crowded up in cities. They liked the open country. There they could roam about. They did not have settled homes as we have. They would catch nearly all the fish in the river. Then they would move to the banks of another stream. They would kill off almost all the wild animals in one place. Then they would move to a place where more animals could be found.

The Indians were kind to the first white settlers of our country. They taught them many, many useful things. They taught them how to plant and harvest their crops. They taught them how to cook their food.

After a while the Indians and the white

men became enemies. The Indians thought that the white men meant to take all their lands. This angered them. The Indians and the white men then fought each other. Many, many people were killed. The white men defeated the Indians and drove them westward.

RUINS OF A COMMUNITY HOME

At one time the Indians roamed all over the country. They do not do so now. They live on large farms called reservations. These reservations are in the western part of our country.

Our government provides schools for the Indians. The little Indian boys and girls learn to read and write. They learn to do arithmetic sums, too. They learn to do these things just as you learn to do them. They have kind teachers just as you have. Their

teachers are glad to teach them just as your teacher is glad to teach you. Would you not like to visit an Indian school? Would you not like to hear a little Indian boy or girl read from a first or second or third reader?

SON OF A CHIEF

The Cliff Indians

Little Moki was a Cliff Indian. His home was built on a high cliff. The house was made of stone. It had but one door. This door was on the roof. Moki's family climbed a ladder to reach the door. When their enemies came Moki's father drew up the ladder and thus kept them out. The windows of the house were very small. They were high up, close to the roof.

The Cliff Indians made fine blankets of many bright colors. They were made out of a plant. The threads of the plants were twisted and woven. These

Indians also made pretty blankets of colored feathers.

The Plains Indians

Little Wabada's home was in a village on the plains. The Plains Indians built their homes of stone. The door was in the roof. These Indians used ladders to get into and out of their houses. This is the way the Cliff Indians did. Some of the houses had four or five rooms. The early explorers of our country tried to find the villages of these Indians.

Not far away from the Indian village were the gardens. They were fenced in with mud fences. Little Wabada's father raised corn, beans, squashes, pumpkins, melons, and peppers in his garden.

On the plains there were many wide rivers. In these the Indian men and boys fished.

In them the Indian women and girls washed the clothes. This is the way they did it. A deep pool was made by building a dam of sand around the water. The clothes were placed in the pool. The Indian mother jumped up and down on them with her feet.

Then she and her daughters rubbed the clothes on a flat stone to clean them.

The Indian women wore black skirts and

HOME-BUILDING IN A HURRY

white sacks. Over these they wore a blanket. On their feet they wore buckskin moccasins. These were very warm and soft. For stockings they wore strips of buckskin wound around their legs.

All the Indians of the plains wore blankets.

The children wore blankets for dresses. This is the way they did it. The blanket had a slit in the middle of it. Through the slit the child put its head. Then the blanket was belted down. It made a very pretty dress. The blankets were made in the most beautiful bright colors—red, yellow, blue, brown, and orange.

The Indians of the plains made many beautiful jars of soft clay. On each jar a very pretty pattern was painted. The jars were put into a little oven on the ground. They were baked until they were hard. The Indians carried water in their jars. In some of their jars they baked corn meal cakes.

The Indians moved to the plains from the cliffs. There was not enough rain on the cliffs to make their crops grow. Sometimes there was a drought even on the plains. Then the corn would wither and dry up.

But the Indians learned how to get water for the crops. They dug long ditches through the cornfields. These ditches were filled with water from the river. Then the corn grew without rain.

The Forest Indians

Hiwanda's home was in the forest. It was a wigwam, made of poles. One end of each pole was driven into the ground. The other ends were tied together. Over the poles hides of wild animals were stretched. At the top of the wigwam a hole was left. Through the hole the smoke from the fire of the wigwam went out. Near the ground, at the front of the wigwam, there was an opening. It was made by leaving a flap of skin loose. The Indians went in and out of the wigwam through this opening. In cold or rainy weather the opening was closed.

DRESSED FOR A HOLIDAY

There was very little furniture in the wigwam. There were no chairs. The Indians sat on mats and furs on the ground. There was no table. The food was eaten from the vessels in which it was cooked. The dishes

and cooking utensils were very simple. There were no beds like those we have. The Indians slept on furs and skins and blankets. These were spread on the ground in the wigwam.

Hiwanda learned all about the birds of the forest. He learned, too, of the wild animals. When he was a little boy he loved them all and they loved him. They were not afraid of him. He talked to them and they talked to him.

When Hiwanda grew to be a warrior, like the other Indians, he killed the animals. Then the animals became afraid of him and would not talk to him any longer. Hiwanda became a great hunter and a great fisher.

In order to fish he built a canoe. He built it from the bark of the birch tree. For the frame of the canoe he used cedar. He bound the canoe together with the roots of the tamarack. He filled the cracks with the gum of the fir tree.

The River Indians

Some Indians lived on the rivers. Pocahontas was a little Indian girl. She lived on the banks of the James River. This river was named for King James, King of England.

On the river was the town of Jamestown, which was also named for King James. It was the first settlement the English colonists made in our country. This was a long, long time ago.

Pocahontas' father, Powhatan, was the great Indian chief. Pocahontas wore a feather in her hair. No Indian girl but a princess could wear a feather in her hair.

So Pocahontas was a princess. Pocahontas wore the feather on the left side. That told that she was the daughter of the great Indian Chief, Powhatan.

INDIAN PRINCESS

The Indians of the river did not live in wigwams. They lived in long houses made of wood. Sometimes fifteen or twenty Indian families lived in one long house. A hall ran through the house. Off from the hall were the living rooms.

In the halls the fires were made. There the Indian women cooked the food. Over each fire in the hall was a hole in the roof. Through the hole the smoke went out. In the winter time, the Indian warriors sat around the fire. There they told stories to the children.

Pocahontas loved the white people who lived at Jamestown. Her father, Powhatan, did not like them. He made war upon them.

The leader of the white people was Captain John Smith. One day the Indians took Captain John Smith prisoner. While he was held captive by the Indians, he and Pocahontas became fast friends. Captain John Smith made toys for Pocahontas. He cut them out of wood with his knife. The Indians were going to kill Smith. Pocahontas begged hard for him to be spared. So Powhatan let him go.

Pocahontas grew up to be a lovely girl. She married a white man — John Rolfe. Pocahontas then went to England to live. There she was called Rebecca. She lived with the King and Queen of England.

The Indian Children

In war the Indians used tomahawks made of rock. They also used heavy clubs made of rock and wood.

Then they had the bow and arrow. The bow was made of the toughest wood. The bow string was made of the sinews of the deer. The arrows were long and straight. On the end of the arrow was fastened the arrow head. It was made of hard stone or flint. How many of you have ever seen an Indian arrow head?

LITTLE SISTER

The Indians could shoot the arrow very hard. They could kill buffaloes and bears with it. They could also kill other Indians and white people with their arrows.

The Indian mothers taught their little sons

to be like their fathers. They must always have stern faces. They must never show signs of joy. They were never to cry, no matter how much pain they might suffer. The Indian boys were told to strike back for any wrong done them. Every little Indian boy was taught to become a great warrior. No boy must fear pain or death.

When little Moki, Wabada, and Hiwanda were ten or twelve years old they had to watch and fast all day. They went up to the top of a high hill. They could not leave until the sun went down. They had to chant their prayers all the time. They had to pray to the Great Spirit. They asked the Great Spirit to make them great warriors. Many times each year the Indian boys had to keep their watch and their fast.

When the Indian boys were fifteen or sixteen years old, they had to keep longer fasts. Then they watched and fasted for five whole days instead of one.

Do you not think that would be hard to do? Would not the Indian boys get very hungry in five days? They fasted so as to be able

to stand pain and hardships. The Indian boys would soon be warriors. A warrior must not complain at hardships.

When an Indian boy becomes a man he is given a three-cornered blanket to wear. When Moki, Wabada, and Hiwanda put on the three-cornered blanket they must become hunters and warriors. They must learn all about the animals. They must learn where to find them and how to kill them. They must know how to shoot the bow and arrow. They must know how to use the tomahawk. Now they must become cruel-hearted men.

The little Indian children loved to be out of doors. Moki, Wabada, and Hiwanda were

always happy to be out of doors. The Indian children loved the flowers, the bees, the birds, and the trees. They loved the wide, open prairies. They loved the hills and the mountains and the rivers and the lakes. They loved to sit out by their wigwams at night. There they could see the moon and the stars.

"Twinkle, twinkle, little star,
How I wonder what you are,
Up above the world so high
Like a diamond in the sky."

The little Indian children did not know this verse. But do you not think they often wondered about the little stars so far away in the blue sky?

The Indian children worshipped the sun. It was their great god. It gave life to all things.

The Indian children loved the winds, too. There were four winds. They were the east wind, the west wind, the south wind, and the north wind.

They called the east wind Wabun. He brought the morning with him. He awakened everybody and everything.

The west wind was called Kabeyun. He was the strongest of the winds.

The south wind lived far away to the south. There it was summer all the time. The south wind brought warm weather. He was not fierce nor bold like the west wind. He was dreamy and drowsy and lazy.

The north wind lived far away to the north. His home was with the Eskimos in the land of the snow. He brought cold weather. He covered the rivers with ice and the land with snow. He made the little Indian children wrap in their warm blankets.

The Food of the Indians

The Indians had many good things to eat. They cooked corn in many ways. We call our corn today "Indian corn." We give it that name because the Indians taught our forefathers how to raise it.

From the corn the Indians made "johnny-cake," corn dumplings, corn meal porridge, and hasty pudding. They cooked the corn with green beans. This they called succotash. They had many "roasting ears."

They also cooked potatoes in many different

ways. Wabada liked to roast the potatoes in hot ashes.

The Indians had buffalo meat and deer meat. Ofttimes they would roast a buffalo whole. Then, too, they had many fish. They also had rabbit and squirrel. They had wild turkey, wild duck, and wild goose. Sometimes they would kill a bear. They liked bear meat very much.

BUFFALO

Berries grew wild. The Indians gathered them and dried them for winter use. There were many, many nuts—hickory nuts, walnuts, butternuts, hazelnuts, chestnuts, and pecans. The Indians gathered the nuts and stored them up for use in the winter. Moki always liked to go nutting.

The Indians gathered sugar water in the early spring time. They bored holes in the maple or sugar water trees. In the holes they put hollow tubes of wood. Under these tubes they set their buckets to catch the drip.

Soon the buckets were filled. They were emptied into a kettle. The kettle was hung on a pole. The pole was laid across two upright sticks. A fire was built under the kettle. Then

INDIANS AT WORK

the sugar water was boiled. Soon it turned into syrup and candy. The little Indian boys and girls liked the maple candy so much! And the maple syrup was, oh, so good! Do you not like maple syrup on your hot biscuit or pancakes for breakfast on cold winter mornings?

The Indians did not have fine dishes. Many dishes were made of clay. Some were made of the skulls of the buffalos.

The knives of the Indians were made of stone and shells. Their spoons were made of the cockle plant. Their dippers or drinking cups were made of gourd. The Indians cooked their food on hot stones and in hot ashes.

The women and children never ate until the men were through eating. Moki and Wabada and Hiwanda had to wait for the second table.

How the Indians Fished

The Indian men fished a great deal. Sometimes they would catch the fish with a pole and line and hook. Sometimes they would spear the fish with a long spear. Sometimes they drove poles in the river from bank to bank. The large fish would come down the river. They could not get past the poles. Then the Indians would catch them with a long hook.

In the winter time the fish were hard to catch. The Indians chopped holes in the ice and fished through the holes.

The Indians had very light canoes. They were made of birch bark, like the one Hiawatha

had. The Indians traveled rapidly over the lakes and rivers in their canoes. Sometimes the Indians made heavier canoes out of a solid log. They hollowed the log out by burning it. Then they would finish hollowing it out with their stone knives and hatchets.

INDIAN BOY

The Indian in War and Peace

The Indians often went to war. But before going to war they held their war dance. Each Indian painted his face with red war paint. The Indian chief sang a song. He swung his war club over his head. He made ugly faces. Soon all the Indians became excited by the chief's war song. The chief began to dance in a circle. Then all the warriors followed him. They danced and sang. They waved their tomahawks, clubs,

and guns. They uttered their war cries.

Soon the war dance was over. Then the Indians jumped on their horses and rode off to battle.

After the battle was over, the Indians danced the scalp dance. They danced around a great bonfire all night long.

The scalps of the enemy were worn by the Indian warrior at his belt. The Indians took great pride in having many scalps tied to their belts. At the scalp dance many of the Indians wore eagle feathers in their hair. This showed that they had conquered an enemy.

The Indian men smoked tobacco in their long stemmed pipes. They smoked the "peace pipe" after a war was over. They smoked the "peace pipe," too, when they meant to be friendly. It showed that they did not mean to go to war.

Each Indian chief would take a puff at the pipe. He would hand it to the next warrior. He would take a puff of it. He would then hand it to the next warrior. All would smoke the "peace pipe." They were then friends. They would not fight each other. Do you not think that a queer way to make peace?

Indian Education and Religion

The Indians could not write as we can. They did not know their A B C's, for they did not have any A B C's.

When they wanted to write they drew pictures. Each picture stood for a word. When they wanted to say "man" they drew a picture of a man. When they wanted to say "fish" they drew a picture of a fish. This was a very slow way to write. But all the Indians could understand this picture writing.

THE MEDICINE MAN

The Indians did not have doctors as we have. When they took sick they sent for the medicine man. He was an ugly old Indian. He had a horrible face all covered with paint.

The medicine man would dance before the sick person. He would twist his own arms and legs. He would go through many funny motions. This is the way he drove the evil spirits away from the sick person.

One day Moki was sick. His father sent for the medicine man. Moki did not like his horrid face. After that Moki was careful not to get sick.

The Indians believed in a Good Spirit and in a Bad Spirit. They thought the Good Spirit would not hurt them. He would not hurt them just because he was the Good Spirit. They thought the Bad Spirit would hurt them. He would hurt them just because he was the Bad Spirit. So the Indians were careful not to hurt the Bad Spirit.

They thought the sun was the wigwam of the Good Spirit. The sun gave life to everything. It made the grasses grow. It brought the flowers. It ripened the corn. The Indians believed in many gods. The air was full of gods. They were everywhere. There was a god of the forest. A spirit lived in each large tree. The Indians would not cut down a

large tree. This would hurt the spirit. There was a god of the fowls, a god of the streams, a god of war, and a god of hunting.

The Indians did not know about the kind

INDIAN BASKETRY

of churches we have. Their religion was not like ours. But they went to church. Before going, they always painted their faces in bright colors. The children wore their finest furs and feathers. Their church was called the "medicine lodge." It was nothing more than a large tent. It was made of skins stretched over poles. The chief medicine man held the services. He was the Indian preacher.

An Indian warrior killed in battle was buried with great honors. His body was dressed in the finest furs. It was wrapped in a new blanket. New feathers were placed upon his head. The brightest red war paint was spread over his face. His favorite gun and tomahawk were buried with him. His body was laid in the ground. A great pile of stones was placed over his grave.

When an Indian chief died his favorite horse was buried with him. Some Indian tribes built a high scaffold. They put their dead upon it. The Indians believed that when they died they would go to the Happy Hunting Grounds. So they must take with them their guns and tomahawks and horses.

Work of the Indian Women

The Indian women did all the work about the wigwams. They cooked the meals and washed the clothes. They planted and hoed the corn and the beans. They used a clam shell for a hoe. They wormed the tobacco. They gathered the crops in the fall. They took care of the children. They did the moving from place to place.

The Indian mothers and their daughters were very busy in the summer time. Nedla was Wabada's sister. She helped her mother gather the wild grasses from the meadows. She helped to weave them into mats and baskets. Kipsie was Moki's sister. She helped her mother weave beautiful coats of turkey feathers.

The Indian men did the fishing, the hunting, and the fighting. They did not help with the house work.

MODERN INDIAN HOME

The Indian baby is called a papoose. The Indian mother strapped her little papoose to a board. She carried the board on her back. The mother was often busy with her work. Then she hung the board in a tree with the little papoose strapped to it. This was one way to keep baby out of mischief. And it

taught the baby to bear pain. We have already learned that the Indians taught their children to bear pain without complaint. Melsa was Hiwanda's sister. Melsa always was happy to help her mother care for her little brothers and sisters.

Indian Games

The Indians liked to play ball. Sometimes the whole Indian village would play ball. This is the way they played: They would "choose up" sides just as we do when we play ball. Each player had a bat. It was somewhat longer than our ball bats. It was curved at one end like a walking cane. Over the curved end a net was stretched. This made a bat something like a tennis racquet.

The ball field was very wide. Stakes were driven into the ground at each end of the field. The players stood in the middle of the field. The ball was thrown up into the air. Each "side" tried to hit the ball. Each "side" wanted to drive the ball to the stakes in front of them. The "side" that first drove the ball to the stakes won the game. The Indians played very hard at ball.

Each one dressed himself in feathers. He put on his paint. Sometimes the Indians were hurt in their play. They did not mind this. They were taught to bear pain without showing it. The "side" that lost the game never complained. The Indians believed that only cowards complain when they lose. So the losers shouted for joy with the winners.

Wabada was a good ball player when he was a little boy. He was a famous ball player when he became a man. His side usually won the game.

QUESTIONS TO ANSWER

How the Indians Lived

1. Which Indians were the most highly civilized?
2. What did the Indians of Mexico and South America make?
3. In what kind of homes did the Indians of the northern part of our country live?
4. Why did not the Indians have settled homes as we have?
5. What did the Indians teach our early colonists?
6. Why did the Indians and the white men later become enemies?
7. Where do the Indians live now?
8. What do the little Indian boys and girls learn at school?

The Cliff Indians

1. Tell all you can about Moki's home.
2. How did the Cliff Indians make blankets?

The Plains Indians

1. Tell all you can about the homes of the Plains Indians.
2. What vegetables did little Wabada's father raise in his garden?
3. How did the Indian women and girls wash their clothes?
4. How did the Indians make their jars?
5. How did the Indians get water for their crops during a drought?

The Forest Indians

1. Tell how Hiwanda's home was made.
2. What furniture was there in Hiwanda's wigwam?
3. When Hiwanda became a man why did he kill the birds and the animals?
4. Tell how Hiwanda made his canoe.

The River Indians

1. Who was little Pocahontas?

2. Why did Pocahontas wear a feather in her hair on the left side of her head?

3. Tell all you can about the houses in which the River Indians lived.

4. Why did Pocahontas love the white people of Jamestown?

5. What did Captain John Smith do for Pocahontas?

6. How did Pocahontas save the life of Captain John Smith?

The Indian Children

1. Of what were the Indian weapons made?

2. How did the Indian mother teach the little Indian boys that they must be like their father?

3. When little Moki, Wabada, and Hiwanda were ten years old, what did they have to do?

4. What did Moki, Wabada, and Hiwanda have to do when they were fifteen years of age?

5. When Moki, Wabada, and Hiwanda are given the three-cornered blanket to wear, what must they do?

6. Why did the Indian children love the winds?

The Food of the Indians

1. What good things to eat did the Indians make out of corn?

2. Tell how the Indians made maple syrup and maple candy.

3. Why did not the little Indian children eat at the first table?

How the Indians Fished

1. Tell the different ways the Indians fished.

2. What different kinds of canoes did the Indians have?

The Indian in War and Peace

1. Tell all you can about the Indians' war dance.

2 Tell all you can about the Indians' scalp dance.

3. Tell how the Indians smoked the "peace pipe."

Indian Education and Religion

1. Tell about the picture writing used by the Indians.

2. What would the medicine man do to get a sick person well?

3. Why did the Indians think the Good Spirit would not hurt them?

4. What did the Indians think the sun is?

5. Name some of the gods the Indians believed in.

6. Why would not the Indians cut down a large tree?

7. Tell all you can about how the Indians buried their warriors killed in battle.

Work of the Indian Women

1. What work did the Indian women do?

2. How did Indian girls help their mothers?

3. What three things did the Indian men do?

4. How did the Indian mother keep baby out of mischief?

Indians' Games

1. Would the Indians complain if they were hurt in the game? Why not?

2. Would the side that lost the game complain? Why not?

THINGS TO DO

1. Collect Indian pictures and make them into a booklet.

2. Model in clay a canoe, a bow, an arrow, a papoose in its cradle, moccasins, a wigwam, a tomahawk, a peace-pipe.

3. Make a list of tools and weapons used by the Indians.

4. Cut wigwams out of paper.

5. Model on your sand table a wigwam, a home of the Cliff Indians, a home of the River Indians, an Indian village.

6. Start an Indian museum for your school. Gather for it arrow heads, moccasins, bows and arrows, baskets, pottery, and other Indian tools, weapons, and relics.

LIKENESSES AND DIFFERENCES TO SHOW

1. How was the food of the Indians like your food and how was it different?

2. How was the clothing of the Indians like your clothing and how was it different?

3. How were the homes of the Indians like your homes and how were they different?

4. How was the work of the Indian fathers like the work of your fathers and how was it different?

5. How was the work of the Indian mothers like the work of your mothers and how was it different?

6. How were the games the Indian children played like your games and how were they different?

7. How was the Indian's life like the life of the cave-men and how was it different?

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STORY OF THE ESKIMOS

The Eskimo's Home

The Eskimos are Indians. It is very, very cold where they live away up north. There is snow everywhere. The ocean is frozen over with ice. The winters are long and cold. The summers are very short. The sun never gets straight overhead as it does for us. It just peeps up a little way over the horizon. All it seems to say is "Good morning, little Eskimos." But it gets warm enough to make the grasses, flowers, and mosses grow.

IGLOO

The Eskimos are short and fat. Their hair is straight and black. They have dark complexions. Their eyes are small and black. The Eskimos live in little villages near the sea. Those of the far north live in snow houses. The snow is packed solidly and becomes blocks of ice.

There are two rooms in each Eskimo house. The first room is a small one. The door to it is very small. It is so small that the Eskimos cannot walk through it. They have to get down on their hands and knees and crawl through. This small room is called the storm igloo. There the Eskimo dogs live. The igloo is connected with a larger room. It is the family room and is shaped like a big bowl.

LITTLE FALDA

In a home like this lives Tobo, a little Eskimo boy. He has a sister. Her name is Falda.

There are many Eskimos in Alaska. Alaska

belongs to the United States. So we have little Eskimo brothers and sisters. In Alaska the Eskimos have igloos made of logs and rocks.

They get the logs out of the water. The Eskimos set the logs on end. They build a roof over them. The spaces between the logs are filled with dirt. Then a rock wall is built all around. This makes a very warm house.

In front of the house is a tunnel. The Eskimos have to crawl through the tunnel to get into their house. At the end of the tunnel is a hole in the floor of the house. They crawl through this hole. Then they are in their house.

How would you like to visit an Eskimo house? How would you like to have to crawl through a tunnel and climb through a hole before you could get in?

The Eskimo's Food and Furniture

There is not much furniture in little Tobo's home. There are no beds or chairs. Around the room is a low shelf. It is made of snow and covered with rugs. Tobo's family uses the shelf for chairs and for a bed. They sit on it in the daytime. They sleep on it at night.

The Eskimos do not have a stove. A lamp made of stone takes the place of a stove. The Eskimos call their lamp the ikkimer. It is

SEALS

filled with walrus oil and seal oil. The wick of the lamp is made of moss. The lamp burns all the time —day and night. It gives off a great deal of heat. It sometimes melts the roof of the igloo. To prevent this, some Eskimos line their igloos with skins and furs. Tobo and Falda melt ice and snow with the lamp. In this way they have water to drink. The

Eskimos cook with the lamp. Over it is a kettle in which the meat is boiled.

The Eskimos must eat meat all the time to keep them warm. The meat is not served on a table, for the Eskimos do not have tables. They put their meat in a big wooden dish on the floor. They sit on the floor around the dish and eat from it.

They do not all eat at the same time as we do. The father of the family eats first. Then the mother and the children eat what is left. Do you think it would be much fun to wait for the second table as the little Eskimo children do?

The Eskimos are very fond of seal oil. They have it at every meal. They dip their meat in it.

The Eskimos have different kinds of meat to eat. They eat the flesh of the seal, the walrus, the whale, the musk ox, and the white bear. They cut their meat into strips. They hang the strips on poles. There the strips stay until they are needed for winter use.

We put our winter's meat in the cellar. We wrap it up to keep it from freezing. The

Eskimos put their winter's meat out of doors. The cold winter weather freezes it very hard. It is brought to the igloo and thawed out before it is eaten.

Little Tobo and Falda get hungry between

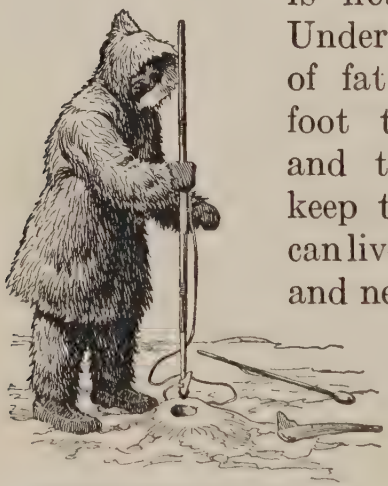
CUTTING BLUBBER

meals. They eat a piece of walrus meat. They eat it just as we eat bread and butter.

In the summer time the Eskimos catch many kinds of birds and fish. They gather the bird eggs. They sometimes eat them raw. They also eat many berries and different kinds of small plants.

The Eskimos as Hunters and Fishers

Would you not like to learn about some of the big fish and animals the Eskimos hunt? The walrus is very useful to the Eskimo. He is a big animal. He is almost as big as an elephant. He has a very tough skin. It is nearly an inch thick. Under his skin is a thick layer of fat. It is sometimes a foot thick. The thick skin and the thick layer of fat keep the walrus warm. He can live in the coldest ice water and never feel a bit cold.



FISHING THROUGH THE ICE

The Eskimos make leather out of the hide of the walrus. They use the leather to make harness. They need the harness for their dog teams and their reindeer teams. The Eskimos use the skins of the walrus to cover the framework of their boats. They eat the flesh of the walrus for food. They make oil from its fat. They use the oil for food. They also

burn it in their lamps. They make their sleds out of the bones of the walrus.

The walrus has tusks like those of an elephant. The tusks are very valuable, for they are ivory. From the tusks the Eskimos make knives, spoons, needles, and awls. They also make from the tusks sharp arrow heads and spear heads. The Eskimo women use the knives to cut up hides and meat. They use the needles and awls in making the clothing for the family. Falda helps with the work. The Eskimo men use the arrow heads and spear heads in hunting fish and game.

The seal, too, is very useful to the Eskimos. They eat its flesh. They make clothing of its fur. They cook their food with its fat. They light their igloos with its oil. They make weapons and tools from its bones. They use its sinews for thread.

In the winter time the Eskimos catch the seals with a spear. The seals are in the water under the ice. But they have to come up for air. They come to the top through a hole called a blowhole. Then the Eskimo strikes them with a spear. The spear has a long,

stout rope tied to it. The seal swims away. But the Eskimo holds to the rope and pulls it back.

In the summer time the seals come out of

FAMILY OF WHITE BEARS

the water. They come up on the shore in the sunshine. Then the Eskimos kill them with a big club.

Very beautiful coats are made of sealskin. Perhaps your mother has a sealskin coat. It is made of the same fur as that from which the Eskimo mothers make their coats. Seal-

skin coats are very expensive. Your mother has paid a great deal of money for her coat.

Have you ever seen a seal? Perhaps you have seen one at a circus. Perhaps you have seen one at a zoo. The seal is so pretty with its smooth fur! The seal is quick to learn. It can catch a ball in its mouth. It can balance a ball on its nose. It can do many, many funny tricks.

The whale is very valuable to the Eskimos. It is the largest animal found on the land or in the sea. The whale lives in the sea. But it is not exactly a fish. The blood of a fish is cold. The blood of a whale is warm. Fish cannot breathe out of water. The whale cannot breathe in water. It must come to the top of the water to breathe.

The Eskimos eat the flesh of the whale. The fat on the whale is two feet thick. It is called blubber. The Eskimos eat the fat. They also use it for oil in their lamps. The Eskimos use the bones of the whale to build their stout sleds.

The white bear lives in the land of the Eskimo. He is a big, shaggy fellow. His

fur is thick and warm. The Eskimos eat his flesh. They make warm clothes out of his fur. They also eat the flesh of the musk ox. They make heavy coats out of its thick, long hair.

The Eskimos have herds of reindeer. They hitch the reindeer to their sleds. The reindeer pull heavy loads over the ice and snow. Do you not think Santa Claus gets his reindeer from the Eskimos?

The eider duck lives in the far north. The down of the eider duck is very fine and very expensive. This duck lines her nest with her down. When she leaves her nest she covers her eggs with her down. She pulls it from her own breast. The down keeps the eggs warm so they will not get chilled. Should the eggs get chilled they would not hatch.

The Eskimos hunt the nests of the eider ducks. They gather the eider down. They sell it to the traders who come to the far north for it.

The Eskimo's Dog Team

The Eskimos travel over ice and snow. They wear snow shoes when they walk over the snow. These are very wide shoes. They

are so wide that they do not sink into the snow. They look like a tennis racquet. Sometimes the Eskimo walks behind his sled. Sometimes he travels on his sled

The sled is drawn over the snow by his

DOG TEAM AND SLED

dog team. The dogs are hitched single file. The Eskimo dogs are very stout. They can travel rapidly over the ice and snow. The driver snaps his long whip. The dogs start. Sometimes he wants the team to go left or "haw." He snaps his whip to the right. Sometimes he wants the team to go right or "gee." He snaps the whip to the left.

Each dog team has a leader—the front dog. He is the biggest, stoutest, and bravest dog.

Sometimes two or more dogs want to be the leader. So they fight to see who is to lead. The dog that wins the fight becomes the leader. The other dogs must follow the leader. They must do what he does.

The Eskimos have queer names. They call their dogs their mikies. They call their dog sled kamutee.

The dogs are very hungry after a hard day's work. They are fed walrus and seal meat. They are not fed together. They would fight if they were. They are fed one at a time.

The dogs sleep in the snow drifts. They cover themselves with snow. In that way they keep warm. Sometimes the dogs sleep in the little snow house next to the igloo. Little Tobo has a fine dog team. He likes to drive them over the ice and snow.

The Eskimo's Boat

In the summer time the ocean is not frozen over. Then the Eskimos travel by water in their light boats. The frame of the boat is made of walrus bones. It is covered over with sealskin. The top is covered as well as the sides.

A round hole is left in the center of the boat. There is just room for one man. There the Eskimo sits. He uses but one paddle to row the boat. He paddles first on one

ESKIMO WHALING VESSEL

side and then on the other. The Eskimos go out to fish in the sea in their boats. They use their spears and harpoons to catch the fish.

In the winter time the Eskimos cut a hole in the ice. They fish through the hole. Their fish hook is made of bone. It is of a bright red or blue color. It has no bait on it. The fish like the bright colors and bite at them.

The Eskimo's Clothing

Would you not like to know how the Eskimo dresses when he travels over the ice and snow?

This is what he wears. He has on a sealskin coat. His trousers are of bearskin. His stockings are of rabbit fur. His boots are made of sealskin. They are lined with fawn skin. His shirt is made of bird skins. It is lined with soft feathers. His mittens are of sealskin. With all this warm clothing, he does not mind the cold.

ESKIMO CHILDREN

When the Eskimo goes hunting, he wears his rain coat. It is made of seal gut. It is very light but it is very warm. It takes a great many strips of seal gut to make a rain coat.

The strips are sewed together with sinew of the reindeer. The needle used in sewing the strips is made of bone. Do you think the Eskimo mothers could use our sewing machines to make their clothes?

The little Eskimo boys and girls wear warm

clothing. Their coats and trousers are made of deerskin. And so are their leggings, their boots, their hood, and their mittens. They call their boots kamiks. Their stockings are made of bird skins. The soft, warm feathers are turned next to their feet. They wear two fur suits. The first one is worn with the fur next to the skin. The outside one has the fur turned out.

The Eskimo mothers wear warm fur coats. They are called parkas. They make their parkas of white reindeer skin. They are trimmed in dark reindeer skin. The parka has a hood. It is trimmed with wolverine skin. The wolverine skin has long hair. This keeps the snow from going down mother's back.

The Eskimo baby must be kept warm. The mother carries her baby in the hood of her parka. It is warm there. He sinks down so far that only his head sticks out. The baby is tied in the hood with cords so he cannot fall out.

The Work of the Eskimo Mother

The Eskimo men do the hunting and fish-

ing. They provide the food for their families. This is hard work. It is harder to find food in the winter time than it is in the summer time. The Eskimo women have work to do,

HARPOONING A WHITE BEAR

too. They prepare the food for cooking. They cook it over the oil lamp.

They make the clothing for all the members of the family. This is very hard work. They first have to clean the skins and furs. They scrape them with a flat stone. This takes off the loose oil and grease. Then the women chew the skins to take out the rest of the grease. After all the grease is taken out, the skins are stretched on pegs. There they are left to dry.

After they are dried, they are made into clothing. The furs are cut with a stone knife. They are sewed together with a bone needle. The sinew of the reindeer is used for thread.

The mothers take care of the children. They help them make their toys. They play games with them.

The Eskimo mothers make very pretty mats and baskets. They weave them out of grass. They gather the grass in the fall. It is dried and then woven. The mothers weave the mats and baskets during the long winter nights. The children help, too. It is so dark and cold they cannot play out of doors.

The Eskimo Games

Tobo and Falda and the other Eskimo boys and girls play many games. They dance during the long winter months.

The Eskimo boys play ball on the ice. Their ball is made of ivory from the tusks of the walrus. The boys hit the ball with a stick made of walrus bone. Each boy tries to hit the ball whenever he can. They run back and forth on the ice striking at the ball. Have you ever played a game something like

this? What do you call your game?

The Eskimo boys have great fun coasting down hill on their sleds. Sometimes they shoot their bows and arrows from their sleds

REINDEER AND SLEDS

while going down. The boys have pretty sleds made of walrus bone.

The Eskimo boys play a game called "shooting arrows." They shoot their arrows straight up into the air. They see how many they can shoot before the first one comes to the ground. The one who can shoot the most arrows wins the game. The little Eskimo boys are good shots with the bow and arrow.

Falda and the other little Eskimo girls

have dolls just as do our little girls. They make their own dolls. They make them of sealskin and reindeer fur. They stuff them with moss. They play with their dolls all day long. They build little igloos for them.

In the summer time, the boys and girls have long hours to play, for it never gets dark. They like to play in the fields.

They play sandbag ball. They use a ball made of sealskin and filled with sand. They throw the bag into the air. They strike it with their hands. The game is over when some boy or girl misses the bag and it falls to the ground. The Eskimo boys and girls play "catch" with their sealskin ball. They play with it just as we do with our baseball.

The Eskimo's Summer Home

The Eskimos have to move about from place to place to find food. They move by sleds over the snow in the winter time. They travel by water in the summer time.

The Eskimos must build new homes in the summer time. Then the sun melts their igloos down. They live in a tent. The poles of the tent are made of walrus bones. The

tent is covered with deerskins. When the Eskimos move from place to place they take their tent with them.

Tobo and Falda like to live in a tent. They like the summer time better than the cold winter. In the summer time the white people sail far north to trade with the Eskimos. The Eskimos sell their furs and ivory to the white men. They get many pretty things in exchange for them.

QUESTIONS TO ANSWER

The Eskimo's Home

1. Where do the Eskimos live?
2. How cold is it in the land of the Eskimos?
3. Tell all you can about the igloo.
4. What is the shape of the family room in the Eskimo's home?
5. Tell how the Eskimos in Alaska get into their houses.

The Eskimo's Food and Furniture

1. What does little Tobo's family use for chairs and for a bed?
2. What fuel do the Eskimos use in their lamp?
3. Why does the lamp burn all the time—night and day?
4. How do the Eskimos keep the heat of the lamp from melting the igloo?
5. How do the Eskimos get water to drink?
6. Why do the Eskimos eat so much meat?
7. Where do the Eskimos keep their meat for winter use?
8. What do Tobo and Falda eat between meals?

The Eskimos as Hunters and Fishers

1. How thick is the walrus skin?
2. How thick is the walrus fat?
3. Name all the ways you can in which the Eskimos make use of the walrus.
4. Name all the ways you can in which the Eskimos make use of the seal.
5. In what ways do the Eskimos catch the seals?
6. How large is the whale?
7. Can the whale breathe in the water?
8. Name the different uses the Eskimos make of the whale
9. What other animals are useful to the Eskimo?
10. Do you think Santa Claus gets his reindeer from the Eskimos?

The Eskimo's Dog Team

1. Why do the Eskimos wear snow shoes?
2. Why must each dog team have a leader?
3. Why must all the other dogs of the dog team do what the leader does?
4. What do the dogs eat?
5. Why are not the dogs fed together?
6. Where do the dogs sleep?

The Eskimo's Boat

1. How is the Eskimo's boat made?
2 For what do the Eskimos use their boats?

The Eskimo's Clothing

1. Tell all you can about the kind of clothing that the Eskimo boys and girls wear.
2. What is the name of the fur coats worn by the Eskimo mothers?
3. How does the Eskimo mother keep her baby warm?

The Work of the Eskimo Mother

1. How do the Eskimo mothers clean the skins and fur?
2. What is done to the skin after the grease is taken out?
3. How does the Eskimo mother cut the furs for clothing?
4. How are the furs seamed together?
5. What is used for thread?
6. How do the Eskimo mothers make baskets?

The Eskimo Games

1. What games does little Tobo play?
2. How are these games played?
3. How do you play "shinny"?
4. What games does little Falda play?
5. How do the little Eskimo girls make their dolls?

The Eskimo's Summer Home

1. Why do the Eskimos have to move from place to place?
2. How do they travel?
3. Tell all you can of the Eskimo's summer home.

THINGS TO DO

1. Model in clay an igloo, a sled, a spear, a harpoon.
2. Gather Eskimo pictures and make them into a booklet.
3. Make a list of tools and weapons used by the Eskimos.
4. Build an igloo on your sand table.
5. Draw a picture of a snow shoe.
6. Cut from paper a reindeer, a seal, a whale, a walrus.
7. Model on the sand table an Eskimo village. (Use cotton for the igloo and for the snow.)
8. Draw a picture of an Eskimo tent.
9. After a heavy snow fall make an igloo on the play ground. Furnish it as the Eskimos furnish their igloos.

LIKENESSES AND DIFFERENCES TO SHOW

1. How does the food of the Eskimos differ from yours?
2. How is the clothing of the Eskimos like your clothing and how is it different?
3. How are the homes of the Eskimos like your homes and how are they different?
4. How are the games that the Eskimo children play like your games and how are they different?
5. How is the work of the Eskimo father like your father's work and how is it different?
6. How is the work of the Eskimo mother like your mother's work and how is it different?

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